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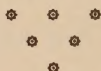


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THE COUNTESS JUDITH OF FLANDERS

AND THE LIBRARY OF WEINGARTEN ABBEY

By META HARRSEN¹

IN 1926 the Pierpont Morgan Library acquired by private purchase from the Earl of Leicester of Holkham Hall, England, four perfectly preserved and exquisitely illuminated manuscripts, the student of whose origin is drawn back along paths that lead to feudal Europe of the eleventh century, whence—from among the figures of kings, conquerors, powerful prelates, and reckless adventurers—there emerges also the personality of a woman, the Countess Judith of Flanders.

The history of the Countess, and that of her inspiration to the book illuminators of the Abbey of Weingarten, still remain to be worthily written. It can only be hoped of this summary of the major events of her life, which is due to the inspiration and generous encouragement of the director of the Morgan Library, Miss Belle da Costa Greene, that its publication may lead to an exhaustive study and treatment of the entire subject.

In the year 1032 there was born to Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, and his wife Adela, in the city of Bruges, a daughter whom they named Judith in honor of Charles the Bald's daughter Judith, who had married the first Count Baldwin.

By her father Judith was endowed with keen intelligence and force of character, Count Baldwin being one of the most enterprising European rulers of the day, his energy and ambitious plans having from time to time involved him in violent feuds with the Emperor himself.

¹ Paper presented at the International Congress of Librarians, Rome, June 19, 1929.

Judith's mother, who was a daughter of King Robert of France, was of a pious nature, and through her careful guidance there were instilled in the child a love of religion, an appreciation of beautiful things, and a nobility and beauty of character that made Judith one of the most beloved princesses of her time and her father's favorite child.

When Judith had attained the age of sixteen and was a tall, comely girl with dark eyes and hair, there arrived at her father's court Godwin, Earl of the West Saxons, with his wife and their sons Sweyn and Tostig. Godwin was the father-in-law of Edward the Confessor, king of England, and the most powerful man in the kingdom, but due to a court intrigue he and his entire family had been exiled, the eldest son Harold fleeing to Ireland until such time as Edward's favor might return.

Godwin's son Tostig, who has been called "handsome as a Greek," was a bold, headstrong youth some eight years Judith's senior. He was Earl of Northumbria, and, strangely enough, the favorite brother-in-law of the English king. The beauty and nobility of his host's daughter captivated the impetuous Tostig and he began an intensive and rapid wooing which needed to overcome parental objection to his personal character and reduced fortune; but Judith's influence with her father, and her willingness to overlook the fact that Tostig was the father of two sons by some previous irregular alliance, finally overcame Count Baldwin's objections, and when their period of exile was over in 1051, Judith accompanied Earl Godwin and his family back to England as the wife of Tostig.

To Tostig's credit it should be said that throughout their marriage he set an example of strict fidelity to his foreign wife which was far from being the rule at Edward's court. As the bride of one of the most prominent of the English nobles, the Countess Judith assumed an important place at court, and her influence over Tostig led him to give generously to churches and monastic foundations.

In connection with their gifts to Durham Cathedral, the story is told of Judith's desire to enter the sacred precincts in spite of St. Cuthbert's well-known aversion to women and his rule that no woman should enter the bounds of his domain.

Judith asked one of her women to precede her, but as soon as the maid placed her foot within the burying ground she was blown down by a sudden gust of wind and badly injured, whereupon Tostig and Judith, in order to appease the irate saint, presented his church with a crucifix of fine workmanship, for which their names appear in the *Liber vitae* of Durham Abbey.

Judith's interest in religious foundations was continuous and general in scope and she undoubtedly was the recipient of many thank-offerings in return for her support; gifts from a religious organization to a royal patron often took the form of fine books, such as the two illuminated manuscripts of the Gospels, now MSS 708 and 709 of the Morgan Library. These two manuscripts, which formed the nucleus of Judith's library, were executed in England. The Morgan MS 709 (Plate I, Fig. 1) has illuminations of the pure New Minster style of the period 1020-30. The cover is of gold, with a figure of the Redeemer, in low relief, standing in a mandorla. Besides the usual portraits of the four Evangelists, there is a beautiful preliminary leaf representing the Crucifixion.¹ In assigning so early a date to this manuscript (i.e., approximately a decade before the birth of Judith), the preponderance of recent expert opinion sets aside the former assumption that it was executed for her, and that it is she who is depicted as kneeling at the foot of the crucifix.

It is most likely that the person who was instrumental in procuring so beautiful an example of the New Minster School of Illumination for Judith was her husband's uncle Aelfwine, who was abbot of the New Minster from 1063 to 1066. Aelfwine's devotion to his family and loyalty to his country were unwavering; in the dark days which came to England with the Norman invasion, he joined Harold's forces with twelve of his monks,

¹ Reproduced as Plate VII of the *Pierpont Morgan Library Report* (1930).

wearing coats-of-mail over their monastic robes. After the battle of Senlac, when the women of England went to the field to recover the bodies of their men, Aelfwine and his twelve were found to have given their lives for the cause, and were recognized by their attire.

In order to trace the probable origin of Morgan MS 708, it is necessary to seek a scriptorium related to that of the New Minster, yet having certain Continental, more specifically Flemish, influences. Such was that of the monastery of Thorney in Cambridgeshire, a foundation of the See of Winchester, to whose endowment Tostig had been a contributor. The most renowned scholar and historian of this Abbey was the genial and learned monk Foulcard, a compatriot of Judith, who had come from the monastery of St. Bertin at St. Omer in the time of Edward the Confessor, and probably in her train.

That Thorney Abbey had fostered the art of illumination in the previous century can only be assumed from circumstantial evidence, although it is reasonable and sound.

It was Abbot Godeman of Thorney who executed the celebrated "Benedictional of St. Aethelwold" (908-84) (himself an abbot of Thorney), which is now in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. Proceeding with such a fine tradition, Foulcard introduced into the English atelier certain characteristics of the style of the then-flourishing school of the monastery of St. Bertin. We may therefore conclude that Morgan MS 708, which is of the period 1050-60, was executed at Thorney Abbey, whose atelier was of limited and sporadic activity, which was due as much to strife within the Abbey itself as to the political upheaval taking place without its walls.

The manuscript is sumptuously bound in a silver-gilt and jeweled cover, upon which there are two finely modeled figures of the Christ in high relief. As in MS 709 the illuminations consist of full-page portraits of the four evangelists, each of which is faced by a full-page "Incipit" with elaborate initials in heavily burnished gold. The style of the figure illumination is based

largely on that of the School of Winchester, with the introduction of many Flemish tendencies and details. Cf. Montecassino B.B. 437 (Plate II, Fig. 1), Fulda Aa 21 (Plate III, Fig. 1), Bibl. Nat. Lat. 819 (Plate III, Fig. 2), and the Psalter Cotton MS Tiberius C.VI in the British Museum (Plate IV, Fig. 1), which antedates it by a few years. Two earlier manuscripts possibly from this same scriptorium are Gl. Kongl. Saml. 10. 2^o in the Copenhagen Royal Library (Plate II, Fig. 2), which has been in Denmark since the Middle Ages and may have been a gift to a Danish monastery from Sivard, a Dane, who was Foulcard's predecessor as abbot of Thorney; and Arundel 155 in the British Museum, which gives prominence in the Calendar to several saints venerated at Amiens. It is further to be noted, in connection with Arundel 155, that in 1903 Sir George Warner remarked that parts of this MS are strikingly similar to the Benedictional of St. Aethelwold.

Morgan MS 708 is of additional historic importance because of a later entry regarding the Abbey of Weingarten which is inscribed on a flyleaf, by means of which its relation to the Countess Judith was established.

With a husband of such roving proclivities to whom she was indispensable, Judith undoubtedly saw everything of interest in Britain. When he went on a political mission to Rome in 1061, Judith accompanied him on the journey and was cordially received by Pope Nicholas II. Unfortunately, the satisfaction this must have given her as a faithful daughter of the Church was to be short-lived—in fact, her position rapidly became more and more trying. Tostig's ambitions by this time had assumed such proportions that his lawless usurpations of the rights of others had brought him into frequent conflict with the nobles of England. In 1064 he caused two thegns to be slain who had come to his court at York under an assurance of peace. This precipitated a council among the leaders of the province at which they declared him outlaw for his crimes and misdemeanors. Although neither he nor Judith could have antici-

pated that this exile was to be a permanent one, they gathered up and loaded their vessels with all the money, jewels, rich furnishings, and other treasure that could be carried off, and set sail for Flanders. They reached St. Omer, where the monastery of St. Bertin had for many years been under the protection of Judith's father, his patronage being chronicled in the monastery annals, beginning with the year 1021 and throughout the rule of Abbot Bovo who died in 1065. Bovo's pupil Foulcard, the scholar of St. Bertin and Thorney Abbey, later paid a glowing tribute to the fine qualities of Bovo, calling him pious, learned in science and letters, and one who burnt the midnight oil. This was the man who welcomed Judith to the soil of her fathers, to whom she showed her English manuscripts, and who commissioned the artists of his scriptorium to execute another book for the discriminating and sympathetic daughter of his temporal lord. We can understand Judith's enjoyment of these quiet consultations with the worthy abbot after the hectic years in a foreign country with her impetuous husband. The manuscript which resulted from her stay at St. Omer is now preserved in the Ständische Bibliothek at Fulda, No. Aa 21.

It is also a book of the Gospels, and resembles the English prototypes, the script especially showing pronounced insular tendencies. On the cover are traces of a former metal binding. The illuminations are so close to those of the "Sacramentary of St. Bertin" now in the Bibliothèque Nationale MS Lat. 819 that they were evidently executed by the same artist. In a measure, the Fulda MS is the most personal of all the extant Judith manuscripts, as it contains not only her portrait in the act of presenting the book to Christ, personifying the Church (Plate IV, Fig. 2), but also on folio 89^v it contains the record, dated March 12, 1094, of Judith's donations to the monastery of Weingarten. This document lists the numerous sacred relics and objects of art received from Judith, including "duo preciosissima scrinia in auro et artificio, tria plenaria—cum uno textu evangelii," which, it is believed, refers to Morgan MSS 708 and

709 and Fulda Aa21, all three having been regarded as objects of art and preserved not in the monastery library, but in the treasury of the church.

Two other manuscripts of Flemish origin were included in Judith's library: one of these is Stuttgart H.B. II, 46 (Plate V, Fig. 1), an unfinished manuscript of the Gospels containing outline drawings of the Evangelists John and Mark, and the incomplete frames for the canon tables; the other is Fulda Aa 44 (Plate V, Fig. 2), with closely allied illuminations, also of the eleventh century.

Immediately on their arrival in Flanders, Tostig, burning with indignation against his brother Harold, to whose jealousy he attributed all his misfortunes, entered into negotiations with his brother-in-law William, Count of the Normans, later to be known as the Conqueror. William was the husband of Judith's younger sister Matilda and a claimant to the English throne, which had been assumed by Harold on the death of Edward the Confessor. Apparently William placed small value on an alliance with Tostig and hesitated before committing himself to any joint line of action; the impatient Tostig therefore veered around to another quarter and approached his other kinsman, Harald Hardrada, king of Norway, to whom he swore allegiance. They agreed upon a simultaneous attack by their united fleets in the north of England. This ill-fated venture resulted in the death of both Tostig and King Harald Hardrada at the battle of Stamford Bridge on September 26, 1066.

Judith's grief for her husband and any disappointment she may have felt over the failure of his grandiose schemes were soon tempered by her anxiety for the health of a beloved father. She had been living quietly at Bruges, where Count Baldwin's death occurred in 1067. He bequeathed to Judith his most precious possession, a relic of the Holy Blood, a gift from Emperor Henry III, who had sent it to Count Baldwin on his death in 1056 as a token of conciliation. Baldwin was buried in the church of St. Peter at Lille, and the widowed Adela became a

nun in a convent founded by her at Messines, where she died in 1079.

Judith was now thirty-five years of age, of independent means, and it is not likely that she would have considered a second marriage if conditions in her family had been congenial; unfortunately, however, the country was involved in civil strife due to the machinations of her sister-in-law Richilda, who was co-regent with Judith's brother over two minor sons. When, therefore, in 1071 Judith was approached by the princely Archbishop Odo of Trèves on behalf of his kinsman Duke Welf IV of Bavaria, a man whom the chronicler describes as "brave in arms, wise in council, and learned in affairs at home and abroad," she responded favorably to the suit. Duke Welf was a scion of that most ancient and noble family of Italy, the D'Este; through an uncle he had fallen heir to the county of Altdorf in Germany, and was later created Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor. He was a childless widower, a fine Christian knight, and a munificent patron of his ancestral Benedictine monastery, the Abbey of Weingarten. In this marriage, which took place with great pomp and ceremony, Judith found the blessings of noble companionship and children.

She shared her husband's interest in Weingarten, near where they lived, and in her characteristically generous way presented the monastery with the finest gems of her library, at the head of which ranked the two English and the Flemish manuscripts previously described.

In the year 1090, on the Friday following the Feast of the Ascension, Judith, in a solemn ceremony, also gave the relic of the Holy Blood and various other sacred objects which she had inherited from her father to Walicho, the abbot of Weingarten. The relic of the Holy Blood is still preserved in the church, which celebrates the anniversary of its donation by a solemn ceremony known as the "Blut-Ritt," which attracts thousands of pilgrims to Weingarten each year.

Judith died at Weingarten in March, 1094, leaving a heart-



FIG. 1.—New York, The Pierpont Morgan Library, MS. 709, f. 48^{vo}. The Four Gospels. Winchester School (at New Minster), c.1020-1030.

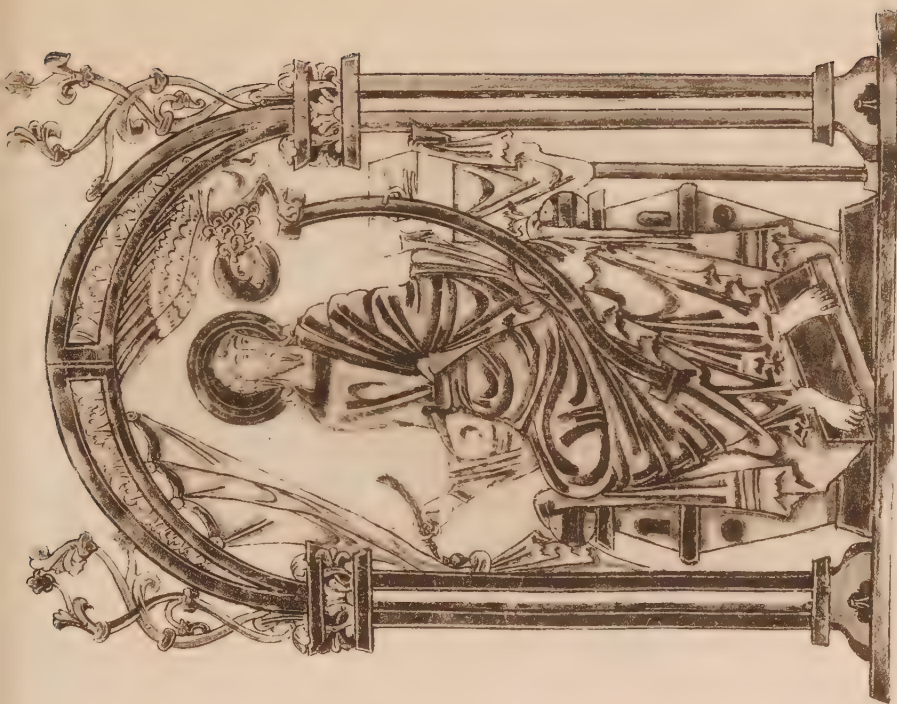


FIG. 2.—New York, The Pierpont Morgan Library, MS. 708, f. 26^{vo}. The Four Gospels. Winchester School (at Thorney Abbey?), c.1050-1060.



FIG. 3.—Monte Cassino, B.B. 437. f. 66^{vo}. The Four Gospels. Winchester School (at Thorney Abbey?), c.1050-1060.



FIG. 4.—Copenhagen, Royal Library, Gl.Kongl.Saml. 10. 2^o. f. 17^{vo}. The Four Gospels. Winchester School (at Thorney Abbey?), XI cent.



FIG. 5.—London, British Museum. Cotton MS. Tiberius C.VI. Psalter. Winchester School (at Thorney Abbey?), XI cent.



FIG. 6.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, Aa 21. The Judith Gospels. St. Bertin, c.1065. Portrait of the Countess Judith of Flanders.



FIG. 7.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, Aa 21. The Judith Gospels.
St. Bertin, c.1065.



FIG. 8.—Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, MS. Lat 819, f. 8^{vo}.
Sacramentary. St. Bertin, c.1065.

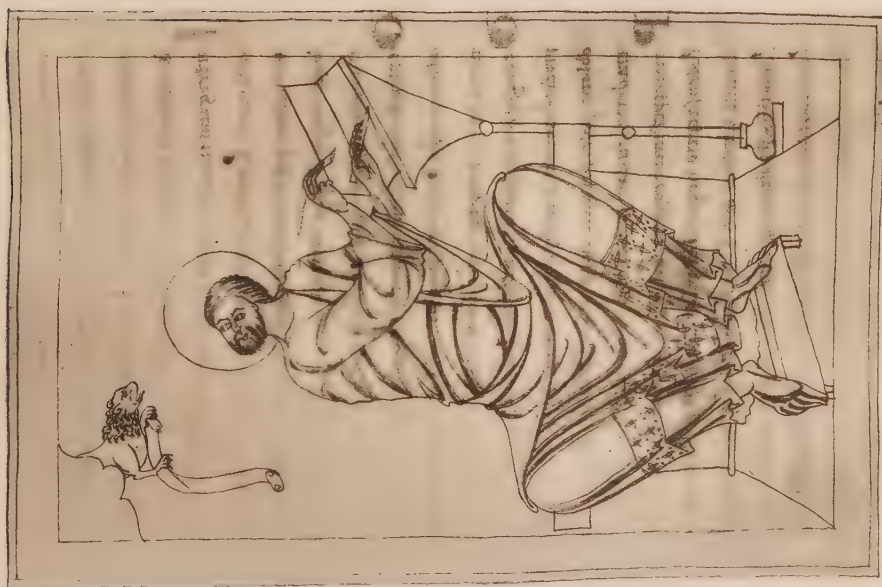


FIG. 9.—Stuttgart, Landesbibliothek, H. B. II, 46. f. 64^{vo}. The Four Gospels. (Unfinished) Flemish, XI cent.

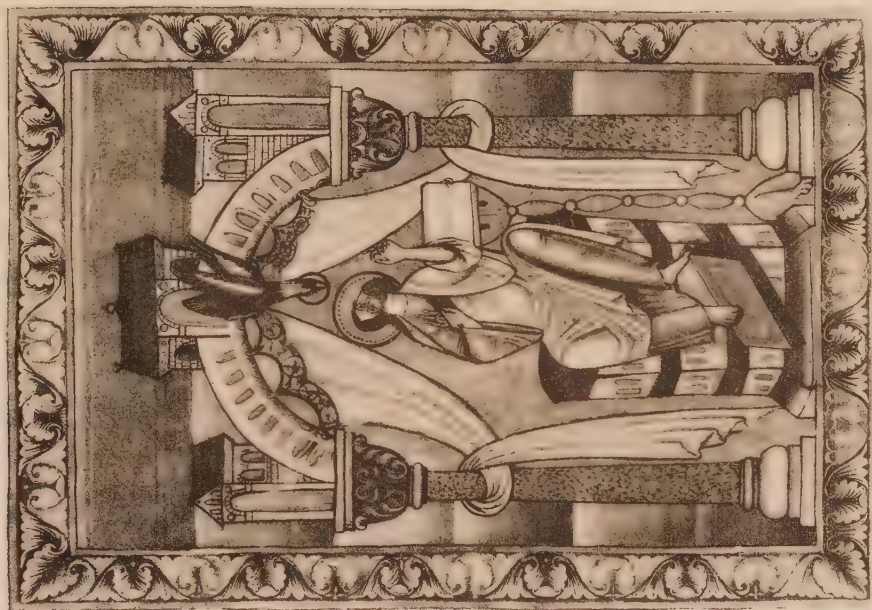


FIG. 10.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, Aa 44. The Four Gospels. Flemish, XI cent.



FIG. 11.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, Aa 35. f. 81. The Missal of Odalricus. Weingarten, c. 1109–1132.

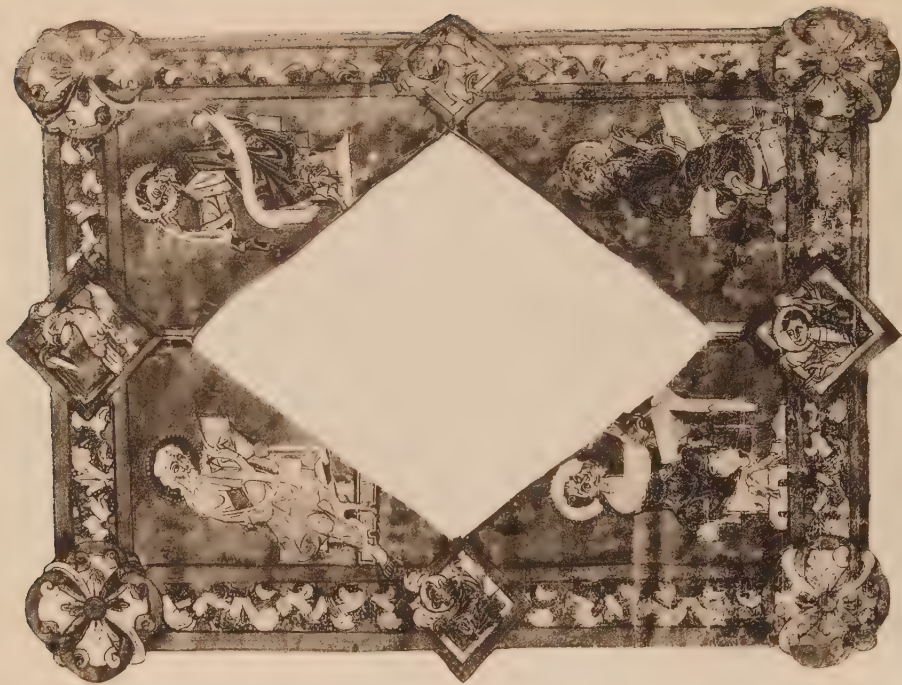


FIG. 12.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, Aa 6. f. 93^{vo}. Missal. Weingarten, XII cent.

Imago Christi pater noster



FIG. 13.—New York, The Pierpont Morgan Library, MS. 711. f. 9. The Missal of Hainricus Sacrista, Weingarten, 1188-1200. Portrait and signature of Hainricus.

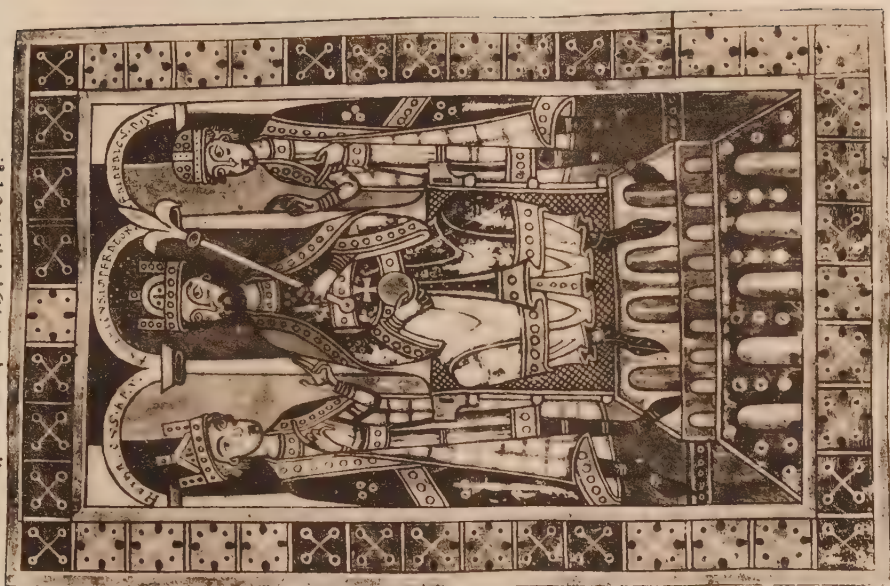


FIG. 14.—Fulda, Landesbibliothek, H.S. D II. f. 14. Traditions of Frederick Barbarossa and sons.

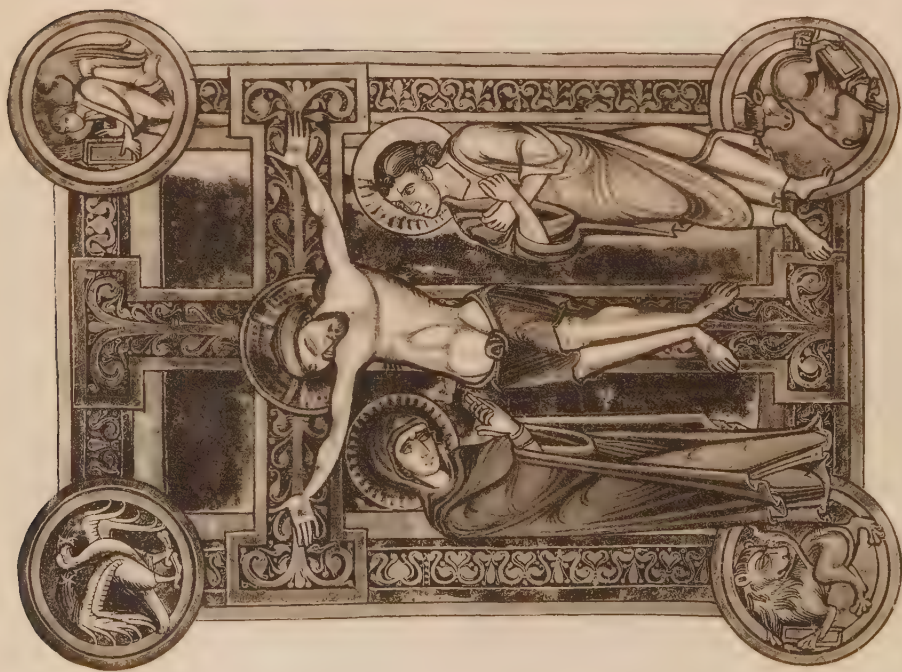


FIG. 15.—New York, The Pierpont Morgan Library, MS. 710 f. 10^v. The Missal of Abbot Berthold. Weingarten, XIII cent.



FIG. 16.—Stuttgart, Landesbibliothek, H. B. II, 46, f. 12. The Four Gospels. Miniature added by the Berthold Master. Weingarten, XIII cent.

broken husband who endeavored to forget his grief by making a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher. He became ill of a fever on the return journey and died on the island of Cyprus in 1101. His wish that his body be brought back to Weingarten and interred beside that of his dearest lady was piously executed by his son, and the remains of husband and wife now rest in a single sarcophagus under the church at Weingarten in the Welf ancestral vault, the entrance to which bears the motto "*Suscipere et finire.*"

Judith lived to see her son Welf, a lad of seventeen, married to the most distinguished and powerful of her women contemporaries, the great Countess Matilda of Tuscany, in 1089. In the Abbey of Monte Cassino there is an eleventh-century English manuscript of the Gospels (B.B. 437; Plate II, Fig. 1), the style of whose illuminations was obviously influenced by Morgan MS 709, though there execution brings it into the Thorney group. A list of German names of monks written in at the end of the manuscript indicates that it passed through Bavaria before reaching Italy. The list is headed by the names *Henricus* and *Iuta*. This book may have been part of Judith's wedding gift to Matilda, by whom, in turn, it may have been presented to Monte Cassino, Matilda's relations with this Abbey being of the friendliest.

The Pierpont Morgan Library also contains one of the most beautiful books illuminated at the order of the Countess Matilda, her famous Gospels presented to the monastery of Polirone (Morgan MS 492).

The ill-assorted marriage of Judith's son and the Countess Matilda, who was forty-three years old when it occurred, was dissolved in 1095, when the young husband discovered that Matilda's vast wealth was to be bequeathed to the Church on her death. Henry, Judith's second son, died a monk at Weingarten, and the daughter, also named Judith, married Leopold the Handsome, Margrave of Austria.

Of the manuscripts taken by the Countess Judith to Wein-

garten, the two executed in England were destined to have the greatest influence on the art of illumination in Southern Germany. Two of the earliest existing illuminated manuscripts of the Weingarten School, Fulda Aa 35 (Plate VI, Fig. 1) and Fulda Aa 6 (Plate VI, Fig. 2), show this inspiration very markedly in the adaptation of the acanthus borders and the type of the Cross from Morgan MS 709, while MS 708 has influenced the drawing of the faces and the treatment of the arches.

The artistic activity of the Abbey scriptorium culminated in two manuscripts of the thirteenth century, now Morgan MSS 711 and 710. The former is known as the "Graduale and Missal of Hainricus Sacrista" (Plate VII, Fig. 1) from the numerous self-portraits and signatures of this artist throughout the manuscript and the signed representation of himself on the silver cover. Hainricus worked under the Abbot Meingoz (1188-1200). The determination of this earnest soul to be preserved from oblivion may lead us to recognize him again in the reference to a monk Heinrich in a contemporary manuscript of traditions of the monastery (Stuttgart Staatsarchiv H.S.A. I, I, 18), wherein it is chronicled that among the worthy men who distinguished themselves under the rule of Meingoz there was also "Heinricus plebanus qui sanctuarium egregia pictura insigniuit."

Although no other manuscript entirely illuminated by this artist is known, there are leaves after the Hainricus manner in Fulda Aa 32 and D. 11, the latter being a representation of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and his two sons (Plate VII, Fig. 2). This manuscript likewise contains some earlier preliminary leaves illustrating the Welf genealogy, closing with rather crude representations of Judith and Duke Welf IV.

We now come to the last and finest of the thirteenth-century manuscripts executed at Weingarten, the "Missal of the Abbot Berthold" (1200-1232), now Morgan MS 710 (Plate VIII, Fig. 1). The artist of this masterpiece of the Weingarten School is unknown. That the manuscript was executed for

Berthold is recorded in a lengthy statement on the last folio. The Abbot Berthold was one of the great abbots of the monastery; while he was especially active in adding to the library, he also caused a fitting reliquary to be made for the relic of the Holy Blood, and he restored the monastery and church after the fire of 1215. His "Missal" is a small folio volume having an elaborately designed gilt and jeweled reliquary cover, whereon the figure of Berthold is also represented. The book contains a profusion of beautifully executed full-page and smaller miniatures of biblical scenes and of the martyrdoms of saints, while the brilliance and intricacy of the initial letters is unsurpassed. Besides the lavish use of gold in the decoration, the monks of Weingarten also had a formula for preserving silver from tarnishing, and the two are used most effectively throughout the book. Stuttgart H.B. II, 46 (the unfinished manuscript begun for Judith in Flanders), contains two miniatures by the Berthold artist, who probably undertook to complete the illuminations, and then very wisely relinquished the idea as being out of harmony with the original style (Plate VIII, Fig. 2).

There is a third known work of this same illuminator, part of which has been traced to Leningrad by Dr. Albert Boeckler; the other portion is now in the Spencer Collection of The New York Public Library. The latter is a manuscript of the six minor prophets followed by legends of the saints, which has been identified by Dr. Hanns Swarzenski as being from the scriptorium at Weingarten, and, furthermore, as being listed in the Berthold "Missal" among those books which were executed at the order of Abbot Berthold.

From Professor Karl Löffler's exhaustive study of the history of the Weingarten Library, and from the more recently published *Festschrift der Landesbibliothek Fulda*, we obtain the following salient points on the later dispersal of the collection:

The monastery library comprised 850 manuscripts, 1,000 incunabula, and 20,000 other works, and remained comparatively intact until the period of the Napoleonic wars. In 1802, by a

treaty between France and England, several strips of German territory were given to William V of Orange-Nassau, *Stadhouder* of the Netherlands, among which was the bishopric of Fulda. Frederick William, the son of William V, made Fulda his residence, and in 1805 ordered that the library of the suppressed monastery of Weingarten be brought to Fulda. Among the first consignments sent by his agents were the Judith manuscripts, the "Gradual of Hainricus" and the "Berthold Missal"; they were turned over to the librarian of Fulda, where a local goldsmith appraised the covers at 600 florins! The battle of Jena in 1806 drove the Prince of Orange from Fulda, and also put an end to further shipments from Weingarten, but the manuscripts already at Fulda were commandeered by the French General Niboyet, who made a selection which included the four now in the Morgan Library. Niboyet was later succeeded by General Thibaut, who proceeded to make a further selection of manuscripts, appropriating the four now in the Morgan Library for himself.

In October, 1818, a London auctioneer named Phillips acting as agent for M. Delehante, a dealer in Paris, sold the four MSS to Thomas Coke (who later became Earl of Leicester) for 100 guineas. The remainder of the Weingarten Library which was not sent to Fulda was combined with the royal library of Württemberg at Stuttgart in 1810, when that newly organized kingdom took over the dominion of Weingarten, Ellwangen, and other monastic properties.

While the arrival of the four gems of this ancient monastic library in America and their preservation in the Pierpont Morgan Library now makes it necessary for the student of early English and thirteenth-century South German manuscript illumination to journey to the New World, if he would make his research at first hand and inclusive, nevertheless he will feel satisfied that in no modern library could they have found a more fitting home or more appreciative care.

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WHAT BIBLIOGRAPHY OWES TO PRIVATE BOOK CLUBS

By RUTH S. GRANNISS

IT WAS London in the season of 1812, and a notable assembly might be found daily in the dining-room of the Duke of Roxburghe, which had been appropriated to the vendition of his books. There for two and forty successive days, with the exception only of Sundays, were the voice and the hammer of Mr. Evans heard, with equal efficacy, and there "were such deeds of valour performed, and such feats of book-heroism achieved as had never been previously beheld; and of which 'the like,' " says Dr. Dibdin, "will probably never be seen again. The shouts of the victors and the groans of the vanquished stunned and appalled you as you entered." June 17 was reached, the day of the sale of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, perhaps at the time (we are told) the most notorious volume in existence, concerning which Mr. Nicol, in his Preface to the catalogue had "not a little provoked the bibliomaniacal appetites" of his readers, telling them that it was one of the scarcest if not the very scarcest book that existed, having preserved its uniqueness for upward of three hundred years. Sir Egerton Bridges and two other collector-friends had done Dr. Dibdin the honor of breakfasting with him that morning, and upon the conclusion of the repast Sir Egerton's carriage conveyed the party from Kensington to St. James's Square through a torrential down-pour, and the sudden darkness which came across the crowded room as they entered gave additional interest to the scene of the combat. At length, the moment of the sale arrived. After some preliminary sparring a thousand guineas were bid by Earl Spencer—to which the Marquis of Blandford added "ten."

You might have heard a pin drop. [It must be told in the doctor's own words.¹] All eyes were turned—all breathing well nigh stopped, every sword was put home within its scabbard—and not a piece of steel was seen to move or glitter save that which each of these champions brandished in his valorous hand. See, see!—they parry, they lunge, they hit; yet their strength is undiminished and no thought of yielding is entertained by either. Two thousand pounds are offered by the Marquis . . . “two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds,” said Lord Spencer. The spectators are now absolutely electrified. The Marquis quietly adds his usual “ten” and there is an end of the contest . . . down dropt the hammer, and the echo of the sound of that fallen hammer was heard in the libraries of Rome, of Milan, and St. Mark. . . . The price [proceeds the doctor] may be truly said to have astonished the whole Book-World. Not a living creature could have anticipated it: but this might be called the grand era of Bibliomania.

'Tis an old story to you all, and the frequenters of modern book auctions smile at Dr. Dibdin's naïve amazement over the monstrous price (nearly \$12,000 for one book), but, as he wisely remarked, his was a grand era and not only of bibliomania, but also of bibliophily and of bibliographical enthusiasm, as one result of the sale well demonstrates. For, on that very evening, at a dinner in a “fair tavern” prearranged in honor of the sale of the Boccaccio by Dr. Dibdin, who “little apprehended the results of that dinner,” the famous Roxburghe Club was formed by eighteen bibliophiles, among them Lord Spencer himself, not appearing to have suffered the least from his recent contest. The event is thus noted in the *Gentleman's magazine*:

As a Pillar, or other similar memorial could not be conveniently erected to mark the spot where so many Bibliographical Champions fought and conquered, another method was adopted, to record their fame, and perpetuate this brilliant epoch in literary annals. Accordingly a phalanx of the most hardy veterans has been enrolled, under the banner of the far-famed Valdarfer's Boccaccio of 1471, bearing the title of the Roxburghe Club.

So began the long line of private book clubs and printing societies, with their countless services to literature and to scholarship, to our familiarity with the sources of history, to varied phases of bibliography, and to the arts of the book.

¹ *The bibliographical decameron*, by Thomas Frognall Dibdin (London, 1817), III, 65.

The story of their usefulness has been told by Abraham Hume in his *Learned societies and printing clubs of the United Kingdom*, in John Hill Burton's *Book hunter*, in the Appendix of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's manual* (1864), in Adolf Growoll's *American book clubs*, and elsewhere. Within a few months the First Edition Club of London has brought out a comprehensive work on the subject by Harold Williams, who describes with charm many societies of specific or limited interests, which we shall be obliged regretfully to pass over, since there are two appalling questions which we have to consider at the outset:

What is Bibliography?

What is a Book Club?

I do not make bold to answer either, nor yet to contradict my friend who explained, on hearing the title of this paper, "But, all book-club publications serve bibliography in one way or another." Properly speaking, of course, he is right. Every worth-while manuscript rescued from oblivion and put into print, every reprint of a scarce work, every book over which skilled pains are exercised in any portion of its production, is a service to bibliography; and book clubs have produced many such. It is not of these that I wish to speak, however, imposing as their record would be, but rather of the more obvious things—books dealing with the physical making or makers of books, detailed lists of authors' works, written or printed; facsimiles showing the exact form in which great works first saw the light; catalogues and other useful tools for bookworkers.

As to the second question, the societies to be considered are, for the most part, made up of limited numbers of book-lovers, who care both for the contents and the clothing of their volumes, and their clubs usually partake of a certain social nature; to a greater extent, that is to say, than the technically bibliographical, antiquarian, scientific, literary, and historical societies, whose professed business it is to publish works, each of its own kind, whose great services are everywhere recognized, and

to which we would now pay proper tribute. If my reasoning does not always seem sound, I fall back upon the unquestioned understanding of an audience of this character, and upon the comforting statement of the first historian of the subject who, after frankly confessing the difficulties of determining what societies are professional and what are not, and exactly what is meant by the term "learned society," washes his hands of the responsibility with the sentence, "In general, however these forms of expression are sufficiently understood in society, without the formality of definition."

I am pleading for a little more recognition on the part of the average librarian or bibliographer of the many useful contributions made to his working apparatus by clubs or societies formed for the promotion of the book arts and kindred subjects. Far too often, it has seemed, in bibliographical reference books, a publication of such a society is entirely ignored or receives scant mention, scholarly though it may be; while a bare list of books on a popular subject is acclaimed for its usefulness. Of course, such lists are useful, and of course, too, the equally useful publication of a book club may have been issued in too small a number for general reading, but, to one who will really look for it, a copy is nearly always available and pays for the search; sometimes, indeed, it contains the last word on its subject. The *Union list of serials* will help to find it.

Oftentimes it is a work which the general publisher would not have undertaken, and which is issued by a club for its members because there are enough people among the membership who are willing to pay the large price per copy necessary to insure the printing of the book at all.

To return to our Roxburghe Club, the first parent of them all, the Club did not for many years even issue its own publications, but each member in turn was supposed to print "at his own expense some rare old tract, or composition, and present every fellow-member with a copy." The Club still to a great extent follows this rule, but has produced some important works at the

joint expense of the members—notably a magnificent reproduction of a manuscript *Apocalypse* in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, with Preface and description by Dr. Montague Rhodes James, probably the greatest living authority on the subject. Some half-dozen other great manuscripts have been produced under the editorship of Dr. James, reproductions in facsimile of complete manuscripts having become a most important feature of the Club's activities. The other specialty of the Roxburghe Club (observed almost entirely in its earlier years) is the reprinting of the texts of rare English works from early editions, and the printing of valuable old papers and documents. Among the editors of its nearly two hundred publications are Sir Frederic Madden, Frederick J. Furnivall, George F. Warner, Alfred W. Pollard, Falconer Madan, and many other distinguished scholars and bibliographers.

As applying especially to our chosen field, we should mention the *Transcript of the registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, 1640-1708*, in three volumes, presented to the Club in 1913-14 by George Edward Briscoe Eyre. Certainly there is much that is intriguing in the titles of *A Roxburghe garland*, presented in 1817 by James Boswell, son of the biographer; and *The book of life; a bibliographical melody*, dedicated to the Roxburghe Club by Richard Thomson, in 1820—little as those volumes may add to the sum of the knowledge of bibliography today.

A late publication of the Roxburghe Club is *A book of Old Testament illustrations of the middle of the thirteenth century sent by Cardinal Bernard Maciljowski to Shah Abbas the Great, king of Persia; now in the Pierpont Morgan Library at New York; described by Sydney C. Cockerell, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, with an Introduction by Montague Rhodes James, provost of Eton*, with ninety-two facsimiles of pages, many of them magnificently done in color. This was presented to the Club and its members in 1927, by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who ten years previously had presented another facsimile of

an illuminated manuscript (*Gospels of Matilda of Tuscany*) in behalf of his father, whose death occurred shortly after his admission to the Club.

In this connection it may not be out of place to quote from the history of the Club a brief résumé of the types of persons who are its members, as with certain substitutions, the addition of a goodly number of physicians and a somewhat larger proportion of business men, I fancy that about the same statistics would be found true of American book clubs.

The average age of members at their election has been forty-five, though one member, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, joined the Club at seventy-five, and one, the third Earl of Powis, at twenty-one. Seventy-three have been peers and seventy-six members of Parliament: four-and-twenty have been clergymen and the same number have been called to the bar: about twenty have been professors, fifteen librarians of public institutions, twenty soldiers, and twenty men of business: three have been famous writers and about fifty have written books: three have been Prime Minister.

Other American members of the Club, besides the Morgans, father and son, were James Russell Lowell and Whitelaw Reid. The United States is also represented by A. Chester Beatty, whose collection of Oriental and Western manuscripts is housed in his London home.

A history of the Club, with descriptions of its members and its publications, was published in 1927 and is in itself a very interesting bibliography and a mine of information concerning the great private libraries of England and their owners during the last century and a quarter. In the Preface the Club makes a twofold claim for itself, as the oldest existing society of bibliophiles in Great Britain and probably in the world, and also as the "parent of those publishing societies which have done so much in this country for history, letters, antiquity and other branches of literature and art."

It is rather in its second phase that it has fathered such important associations as the Percy Society, named in 1840 for the accomplished editor of the *Reliques*, which during its lifetime of some dozen years rescued from oblivion countless bal-

lads, chapbooks, and other fugitive pieces of literature. In this category, too, may be named the Hakluyt Society (1846), for the publication of rare and valuable voyages, and geographical works; the Early English Text Society, founded by F. J. Furnivall in 1864, the object designated by its name having been splendidly carried out through a long series of books; and, founded at a much later date (1907), the Malone Society, for faithfully reprinting Elizabethan and Jacobean plays, most of them having been brought out under the editorial care of a brilliant bibliographer, Dr. W. W. Greg. The distinguished work in facsimile-reproductions of the New Paleographical Society and of the Type Facsimile Society should be noted with gratitude.

Invaluable to scholarship as these publications are, however, we may seem to be wandering afield into the realm of the Learned Society, and away from book clubs, used in our chosen, narrow sense of the word, although, in passing, it is pleasant to note the close relationship.

The earliest follower of the Roxburghe Club was the Bannatyne, founded by Sir Walter Scott in protest against the smallness and exclusiveness of the earlier club, and with the object of printing rare works connected with Scotland. It would not fall within our limits, had it not, in the midst of its many historical publications, been presented with a *Catalogue of the library at Abbotsford*, which, as almost always is the case with the catalogue of an author's library, reflects the character of its owner. In this instance, the compiler assures us, "The reader has before him a faithful inventory of the materials with which the national Poet and Novelist had stored his mind before he began his public career."

Sir Walter was a member of the Roxburghe Club when he founded the other, having been elected, as "the author of 'Waverley,'" in 1823. In the early records it is narrated that on the only occasion when he dined with the Club (it was at the Freemason's Tavern) "Mr. Cuff gave a three course dinner off plate to include turtle and desert at a guinea a head, at which everyone appeared gratified and satisfied."

One point of interest about the Bannatyne Club is that it printed more copies of its publications than were needed for its members, selling the remainder. Of its successors, the Maitland, the Camden, the Spalding, the Chetham, and several others followed its historical trend, but it must not be forgotten that the New Spalding Society published a *Bibliography of the shires of Aberdeen, &c.*, and that it is to the Chetham Society that we owe *Collectanea Anglo-poetica*, the extensive catalogue of Thomas Corser's library (1860-83).

Toward the middle of the century various clubs arose, some of which strayed far from the bookishness that marked the prototype of them all. That quality was somewhat restored in the Philobiblon Society, founded in 1853; and received a joyous reincarnation in Ye Sette of Odd Volumes, which "for half a century," writes Harold Williams "has dined, read papers, criticized and jested." Scattered through its long list of *Opuscula*, *Miscellanies*, and *Year-bokes* are many valuable bibliographical aids, such as *Pens, ink and paper*, by D. W. Kettle (1885); *Books for children of the last century* and *Coloured books for children*, by Charles Welsh (1886 and 1887); *A short sketch of liturgical literature*, by Bernard Quaritch (1887); *Odd volumes and their book-plates*, by Walter Hamilton (1899); *University magazines and their makers*, by H. C. Marillier (1902); and *Decorative bookbinding in Ireland*, by Sir Edward Sullivan (1914). A list of the small volumes published by the Sette from 1878 to 1924 may be found in *An odd bibliography*, compiled by Ralph Straus (1925).

To return for a moment to the Philobiblon Society, it should be noted that in its fifteen volumes of handsomely printed *Bibliographical miscellanies* (1854-84) there are various notes of considerable value on libraries, public and private, by Beriah Botfield and others, a lecture on *The origin and progress of printing*, by Henry G. Bohn, and other articles on printing and presses (especially valuable for early private presses), on rare books and on early manuscripts.

In writing his book on *American book clubs*, the first one, so

called, of which Mr. Growoll could trace the record, was the Seventy-six Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1854, its interests being purely historical; but in a preliminary chapter he notes, among other progenitors, Benjamin Franklin's Junto, a literary society formed by Franklin, with his companions in the employ of Samuel Keimer, in 1726, from which humble beginnings resulted, among other things, the founding of the first lending library in Pennsylvania (now the Library Company of Philadelphia), and the plan for the first magazine conceived in this country, the *General magazine*, forestalled by only three days by its short-lived rival, the *American magazine*. In Boston, early in the nineteenth century, an association of literary men called the Anthology Club performed a like service by establishing a reading-room and library, which eventually became the Boston Athenaeum. Good services, these, to the science of books!

Most of the earlier book clubs of America were founded with the avowed objects of reprinting, or printing from manuscript, rare works of historical interest. In New York there were "The Club" and the Bradford Club, both short-lived, with memberships limited, the first to seven, and the second to four (later five) bibliophiles. Again we must pass over the historical services performed, and note the "extra volume" of the Bradford Club—Evert A. Duyckinck's *Memorial of John Allan* (1864), one of the most delightful accounts which has been written of a genuine collector and his books. Similarly, with the Prince Society of Boston, named for a great collector whose books and manuscripts are preserved in the Boston Public Library, we select the *Letters from New England, A.D. 1686*, by that eccentric London bookseller, John Dunton, whose *Life and errors* and *Religio bibliopolae* make such entertaining reading. It was surely an adventurous soul who, to collect a bill of £500 and in the hope of selling a few books, would essay the four months' voyage from Gravesend to Boston in 1685! The letters, printed from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, in 1867,

were edited by William Henry Whitmore, the scholarly editor of the Society's *Hutchinson papers*. A late useful publication of the Prince Society is *The New England Company of 1649 and John Eliot* (1920), with Introduction by George Parker Winship, giving descriptive and bibliographical details of Eliot's Indian Bible.

In 1864 Francis S. Hoffman, of New York, organized the Club of Odd Sticks, which would doubtless have been forgotten long since had it not produced one volume (its only publication), which was a complete departure from the work of its American predecessors. This was a reprint of no less a work than Thomas Frognall Dibdin's *Bibliomania; or book-madness*, seemingly the first American edition of this rich stimulant for the book-lover. It had first seen the light as a slender volume in 1809, eight years before the founding of the Roxburghe Club, described by its author (the originator of the Club) in his *Bibliographical decameron*.

Two short-lived groups bearing the names of printers, Zenger and Rivington, from which we might expect something essentially bibliographical, devoted themselves to historical studies, while the objects of clubs with such names as Knickerbocker, Narragansett, Hamilton, and Washington are too evident to need comment. Most of these, however, had a common origin in the desire of small numbers of book-collectors and scholars to preserve in worthy form the records of the past, often at great cost and personal effort. Some went to ridiculous lengths, it is true, to preserve secrecy as to the identity of their members and to insure the scarcity of their publications, but most benefactors of mankind have their foibles. Two of the especially mysterious societies, the U.Q. (Unknown Quantity) and the Agathynian clubs (the secret of the latter's name has never, I believe, been fathomed), deserve mention for their particular efforts to produce handsomely made volumes. Indeed, one of the professed objects of the Agathynian was "to stimulate the development of the typographical art in this country to its utmost perfec-

tion." It seems also to have been the first American club to attempt to issue reproductions of early printed books. But a fire in the Bradstreet Bindery consumed practically the entire Agathynian edition of the *Proverbs of Erasmus*, with a bibliography of G. P. Philes, and put an end to the brief existence of the Club in 1867.

Chicago has the honor of being the home of the first book club formed in the West (it was the West in the sixties, was it not?), though perhaps its Franklin Society, founded in 1869 for "mutual improvement and social enjoyment," may be more properly classed among professional clubs, as its members were chiefly printers. At all events, it seems to have been the first American association of the kind to possess a library of books on book-making—perhaps any kind of library—and it did pioneer bibliographical service in its day, with a publication on *Early newspapers in Illinois*, by Henry R. Boss, and its periodical called the *Printing press*, to which the Great Fire unfortunately put an end after seven numbers had been issued. Fires seem to have been particularly hard on bibliography at that period!

With the Historical Printing Club, founded by Gordon L. Ford, of Brooklyn, and his two sons, Worthington Chauncey and Paul Leicester, all men of literary distinction aside from their fame as bibliophiles and bibliographers, we reach the great days of American book clubs. "Originating in a desire," writes Mr. Growoll, "to put into print certain historical and bibliographical material which no publisher could be induced to publish at his own risk, its first publications were merely 'privately printed' but so many requests for copies reached the originators of this Club that it was decided to assume a club name for imprint, and to put a price on the publications." This is a little involved, but I shall follow Mr. Growoll's lead and mention the publications indiscriminately, whether they bear the imprint "privately printed" or that of the Historical Printing Club. The list makes an imposing array, even bereft of the Club's valuable historical contributions, for the most part edited by Worthington C. Ford.

In bibliography we have *Websteriana: a catalogue of books by Noah Webster, collated from the library of Gordon L. Ford* (1882; 6 copies); *Bibliotheca Chaunciana* (1884; 10 copies); and, between 1886 and 1889, bibliographies of Alexander Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin, and reference lists on *The federalist*; *Treasury reports and circulars issued by Alexander Hamilton*, *Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States, 1787-8*, *History and literature relating to the adoption of the Constitution*, *The official publications of the Continental Congress*, and *American magazines printed in the eighteenth century*, as well as a *Check list of bibliographies, catalogues, reference-lists, and lists of authorities of American books and subjects*.

All of these, as well as much initial work on the notable bibliography of *Parson Weems*, lately completed in memory of her brother by Mrs. Emily Ford Skeel, are the work of Paul Leicester Ford. *The Press of North Carolina in the eighteenth century*, with a bibliography of the issues (1891), was prepared for the Club by Stephen B. Weeks, and the *Burr bibliography* by Hamilton Tompkins, in 1892.

In a newspaper article preserved by Beverly Chew in his copy of Frederick Locker-Lampson's *London lyrics*, published in 1883 by the Book Fellows' Club, we read that Mr. Valentin Blacque, one fine day, invited to dine with him two fellow-book-collectors, William Loring Andrews and A. Duprat, and delivered to them a speech which may be reconstructed from the memory of the two guests as follows:

That he [Valentin Blacque] was founder and only member of a club called The Book Fellows, which at its first meeting had made him President, as was his due; Treasurer, as was his penalty, and Secretary, executive, membership, and publication committees, as was his pleasure. If they desired to become members he would pass upon their application at once. No initiation fee was required, but they were expected to share proportionately in the expense of the publication of the first book, which would be Locker's "London Lyrics."

It should be stated that at the time Mr. Andrews had not begun his series of beautifully made books about books and bookmen, and that it was ten years before Mr. Duprat, the bookseller, issued his first *Booklover's almanac*, which ran for

several years and contained, by the way, many a choice morsel of bibliographical lore. Both gentlemen fell in with Mr. Blacque's plan with enthusiasm, but, after the publication of two books, some question as to the advisability of extending the membership beyond the original three led to the idea of a club of broader scope, and the result was the Grolier Club.

An initial meeting of the nine founders was held at the home of Robert Hoe on January 23, 1884, Mr. Andrews being again a leading figure, along with Theodore Low DeVinne, master-printer, Alexander W. Drake, who did so much for the art of illustration in this country, and other distinguished bookmen.

The object of the new Club was, and still is,

the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books including the occasional publication of books designed to illustrate, promote and encourage those arts; and the acquisition . . . of a suitable Club building for the safekeeping of its property, wherein meetings, lectures and exhibitions shall take place from time to time, likewise designed to illustrate, promote and encourage those arts.

Of the 84 regular publications of the Grolier Club, 19 are about printing and printers, 17 are bibliographies and catalogues, 12 are on illustrations and engraving, 3 deal with the love of books and their collecting (bibliophily, I suppose would describe them in a word), 2 with bookbinding, and 1 each, with bookplates and illuminated manuscripts. Of the remaining, 14 are works of literature, printed or reprinted in such manner as to exemplify some special phase of printing or illustration, or simply as fine pieces of bookmaking; 5 are volumes of transactions and lists of the Club's publications, and 7 are engravings and bronze medallions, which also illustrate the interests of the Club.

A brief résumé of works under the principal subjects with which we are concerning ourselves shows, on printing and printers, a reprint of the first edition of *A decree of Star Chamber concerning printing* (1637), the first publication of the Club, issued late in 1884; four works by Theodore Low DeVinne; *A descrip-*

tion of the early printed books owned by the Grolier Club (1895); works on *The Charles Whittinghams, printers*, by Arthur Warren (1896); on *Franklin and his press at Passy*, by Luther S. Livingston (1914); on the Gilliss and the DeVinne presses (1926 and 1929); *The American press at the end of the eighteenth century*, by Bernard Fay (1927); translations into English of two great treatises on the alphabet (Albrecht Dürer's *On the just shaping of letters* [1917], and Geofroy Tory's *Champfleury* [1927]); and several reprints and facsimiles of early works on printing and of rare volumes.

In its four volumes of collations and notes on *Original and early editions . . . of English writers from Langland to Wither, and from Wither to Prior* (1893 and 1905), and in its facsimiles of and bibliographical notes (by H. W. Kent) upon *One hundred books famous in English literature*, the Club has made valuable contributions to the bibliography of English literature, while many of the catalogues of its exhibitions, issued as Club publications, partake of the nature of bibliographies. The subjects of these catalogues extend from *Early editions of Italian books* to *The poets laureate of England*, from Pope and Dryden to Dickens, Stevenson, and books illustrated by Leech and Rowlandson.

An authoritative *Bibliography of William Blake*, by Geoffrey Keynes (1921), takes its place in both classes already named, as well as in that of book illustration and engraving, wherein fall many important publications of the Grolier Club, such as *American engravings upon copper and steel*, by D. McN. Stauffer (1907), and others, which relate more closely to art than to bibliography.

The three books which we have classed under the heading of bibliophily are: an elaborate edition of the greatest of them all, Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, and translations from the French of the lives of those two great book-lovers, Charles Henry, Count Hoym, and Jean Grolier de Servier, Viscount d'Aquisy—whose name the Club bears.

Some of these publications, as we have said, are elaborated catalogues of exhibitions which have been held. In addition, the Club has issued seventy small hand-catalogues of exhibitions on varied subjects.

The exhibitions, not only of the Grolier, but also of similar clubs, both in America and England, have, themselves, been a tremendous stimulus to bibliography and to interest in its study. The sight of a long array of first editions of our favorite author, of the only known copy of a book, of the gorgeous Golden Gospels, or of the original manuscript of a great work, may turn a casual student into one of those special investigators or great collectors who provide the resources whereby libraries of the future may be filled with the results of present researches and the relics of the past. You will remember that it was John Hill Burton who stood up for the proposition that, if there be no other respectable function in life fulfilled by the book-hunter, "he is the feeder, provided by nature for the preservation of literature from age to age, by the accumulation and preservation of libraries, public and private."

Two highly specialized book clubs which began life in the mid-eighties are the Filson Club, for preserving data concerning Kentucky and its neighbors; and the Dunlap Society, founded by Professor Brander Matthews for the preservation of the literature and portraiture of the American stage. To the former we owe W. H. Perrin's work on *The pioneer press of Kentucky* (1888), and to the latter, bibliographies of William Dunlap and Dion Boucicault (included in lives of these dramatists), as well as lists of *Early American plays* and *Later American plays*, compiled respectively by Oscar Wegelin and Robert Roden—both published in 1900.

In 1886 the Club of Odd Volumes was founded in Boston, with James F. Hunnewell as president. Its objects, as set forth in its constitution, are almost identical with those of the Grolier Club, and its publications and exhibitions are along similar lines. In addition to contributions to literature and its series

of reprints of *Early American poetry*, it has published, with direct bearing on bibliography: George Littlefield's works on *Early Boston booksellers* (1900); *Early schools and schoolbooks of New England* (1904); and *The early Massachusetts press* (1907); James F. Hunnewell's essays on *The triumphs of early printing* (1902); and *Collectors* (1908); papers on Walpole, Caxton, and Isaiah Thomas by E. Percival Merrett, George Parker Winship, and Charles L. Nichols; *Notes from a country library*, by Harold Murdock (1911); and *The Boston book market, 1679-1700*, by Worthington C. Ford (1917).

In addition to many valuable catalogues, the Club has issued of late years brochures containing running descriptions of its exhibitions—the story of the subject entertainingly told, with special references to works shown. For examples we cite: *Catalogue of an exhibition illustrating the varied interests of book buyers, 1450-1600*, published in 1922; and *The ways of authorship; an introduction to an exhibition of literary manuscripts* (1927).

Like the Grolier Club and the Club of Odd Volumes, the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, founded in 1892, rejoices in a clubhouse of its own, wherein are held its weekly discussions of bookish matters, its exhibitions, and its annual ceremonies on Candlemas Day. Its principal contributions to our subject are: bibliographies of Thoreau and Hawthorne by Samuel Arthur Jones (1894) and W. H. Cathcart (1905); an edition of Franklin's *Autobiography* (1898); an Appendix to the *Rowfant Library of Frederick Locker-Lampson* (1900); *Auction prices of American book-club publications*, compiled by Robert F. Roden (1904); and *Bibliographical notes on Puckle's Club* (1899). Among the Club's "Rowfantia" are several delightful contributions. An excellent account of the Rowfant Club forms very suitably the last chapter of Augustine Birrell's *Character sketch of Frederick Locker-Lampson*, from whose library the Club derives its name.

The Caxton Club of Chicago began its useful career in 1895, also with the object of studying and promoting the arts pertain-

ing to the production of books, and it has been especially wise and fortunate in that it has gone straight to the fountainhead of knowledge—the British Museum—for its authors, and has produced authoritative works, in its series on the great English bookbinders by Cyril J. H. Davenport; in Alfred W. Pollard's *Essay on colophons* (1905); and in *Ancient books and modern discoveries*, by Sir Frederick G. Kenyon (1927). Among other good books issued by the Caxton Club are *The French bookbinders of the eighteenth century*, by Octave Uzanne (1904); *William Caxton*, by E. Gordon Duff (1905); and a translation of Henri Estienne's *Frankfort book fair* (1911).

Catalogues of noteworthy exhibitions and addresses of bibliographical interest have been issued by both the Rowfant and the Caxton clubs, as well as by the Franklin Club of St. Louis, founded about 1909.

Other American clubs with like objects are the Philobiblon of Philadelphia, which published a facsimile edition of the first American edition of *Magna Charta*, printed by William Bradford in 1687, and whose long list of exhibitions and addresses (unprinted) is impressive; and the Dibdin Club of New York, formed in 1897 by a small number of men "interested in publishing bibliographical material for which a publisher might not readily be found."

The latter has given us a *Descriptive catalogue of the library of Charles Lamb* (1897), with the romantic and pathetic story of the library described by Charles Welford and G. L. D. Duyckinck, and the very useful works of Adolf Growoll on book-trade bibliography in the United States and in England (1898 and 1903), the later work containing Wilberforce Eames's *List of catalogues, etc., published for the English booktrade from 1595 to 1902*.

The Bibliophile Society of Boston has brought out many interesting literary and historical works from original manuscripts, largely those in the collection of William K. Bixby, several of them being in facsimile, and has published a hand-

some edition in four volumes of Dibdin's *Bibliomania* (1903). Its yearbooks, too, contain bibliographical material.

In 1912 the western coast came into the field, with the formation of the Book Club of California, of which you will hear at length at your next meeting. Among its handsomely printed publications are some which apply here, but we leave them to their next-historian. California has three recently formed clubs, the Los Angeles and the Zamorano, which have put out lists of books printed by John Henry Nash and by William Morris, and the brand-new Roxburghe Club of San Francisco, from which, if names are significant, we may expect much.

Two interesting book societies, closely allied with colleges, are the Elizabethan Club of Yale and the John Barnard Associates of Harvard. Both have published books on their activities, and the former has printed a list of the rare books in its library, presented by Alexander Smith Cochran (1912); as well as a facsimile of its copy of *Common conditions*, edited by Tucker Brooke in 1915. These clubs owe much to the guiding hands of Dr. Keogh and Dr. Winship, and one cannot refrain from an appreciative word of the work of these gentlemen, and of a few other librarians in universities, in arousing students to a sense of the fineness of such interests.

A recent recruit to the cause is the Quarto Club of New York, whose *Papers* (two volumes have been published) include such useful articles as Lois C. Levison's on *A maker of books* (Dard Hunter).

Returning to England for a glance at its modern clubs, we find the Baskerville, founded in Cambridge in 1903; the Walpole Society, which in 1924 collaborated with the Malone Society in the publication of *Designs by Inigo Jones for masques and plays at court*, with much bibliographical material gathered from the great Chatsworth Collection and elsewhere; and the First Edition Club, founded in 1922, "to promote the study of book-collecting, bibliography, the classification and preserva-

tion of books; to assist in improving the standard of book-production."

The Baskerville Club, according to Mr. Williams, "hesitated on the borderline of the book club, printing society or bibliographical society," being entirely without recognizable organization. It published two bibliographical works of distinction in its *Handlists* of imprints of the Baskerville Press (1904), and *Bibliography of the works of John Donne* (1914), by Geoffrey Keynes.

Like the more fortunate of the modern American clubs, the First Edition Club has a delightful clubhouse where its exhibitions and bibliographical and social activities are carried on. It has already a noteworthy list of bibliographical contributions to its credit, besides several publications chiefly of literary interest. In the former class are bibliographies of William Butler Yeats and of Austin Dobson, compiled respectively by A. J. A. Symons and William Dobson; *Catalogue of an exhibition of the works of Lord Byron*; *Thirty bindings described by A. D. Hobson*; *Bibliography of the principal modern presses in Great Britain and Ireland*, by G. S. Tomkinson; and, lastly, *Book clubs and printing societies of Great Britain and Ireland*, by Harold Williams, to whom this paper is greatly indebted.

The First Edition Club is following the lead of the American Institute of Graphic Arts in exhibiting, yearly, fifty books representative of the bookmaking of the year in their respective countries, and the interest aroused by these traveling collections is a great stimulus to the arts of the book and their study.

Several of the clubs which we have been considering have their own libraries, in which the study of their special subjects may be carried on with ease and dispatch—not the least of the services which they perform. The only one of these libraries of which I can speak with authority is that of the Grolier Club, which contains some twenty thousand books about books, and which is open freely to the public in general and to students of bibliography in particular, under the regulations of the Club.

It has seemed expedient within the limits of this paper to confine our investigation to book clubs of Great Britain and the United States, but there exist Continental clubs which well repay investigation, and there is at least one book club in the Orient.

Bibliography is indebted to private book clubs for the books about books which they publish, for the exhibitions which they hold, for the libraries which they form, and for the love of books which they foster. Foremost among the objects of many of the clubs which we have been considering is the emphasis on typography and all that goes into making a book physically sound, beautiful, and enduring, and herein may lie one of their greatest services to bibliography. For the consciousness of these things, once awakened, almost inevitably leads to research into the history of all literature as it has been transmitted from age to age in manuscripts and in printed books.

BOIMARE

FIRST AND STILL FOREMOST BIBLIOGRAPHER OF LOUISIANA

By EDWARD LAROCQUE TINKER

BOIMARE will always be remembered as Louisiana's first bibliographer. He was one of those strange old bookworms who think only of books when they are awake and dream of them in their sleep. His idea of heaven, I'm sure, was rows of bookshelves completely filled with the rare volumes he had been too poor to buy and—one other boon—eternity in which to read them.

He was born in France, but what he did before he came to America in 1825 I cannot say. It must have pertained to books, however, for, soon after he arrived in New Orleans, he opened a bookshop and Cabinet de Lecture at 137 Chartres Street, and married a Creole wife. No *bon bourgeois* could possibly consider running a business without *Madame au comptoir*. His stock consisted of medical and legal books, histories, schoolbooks, and novels both in French and in Spanish. In addition, there was a circulating library run on very modern lines. If you lived in town, for the modest sum of a dollar and a half a month, or fifteen dollars a year, you were permitted to take four or five books at a time and change them every day except Sunday. For those who lived on plantations, however, it was more expensive. They had to pay eighteen dollars by the year, but could have fifteen or twenty volumes at a time, and were provided with boxes with two keys in which to ship them to and fro.

All this was only a portion of the varied activities this very

versatile bibliographer engaged in; for in order to make both ends meet, he sold stationery, patent medicine, glassware, billiard cues, Chinese ink, ivory upon which to paint miniatures, dice, wallpaper, and even champagne and good old French burgundy. I rather believe he had workmen to put the papers on the wall, for the directory of 1834 leaves out all mention of books and describes his business as a "paperhanging store." One item of his paper stock-in-trade I have never heard of before: *bordures et fonds unis pour ciels de lit*; literally, "matched centers and borders for the skies of beds." Evidently it was the fashion in those days to paper the under side of the testers on the old four-posted beds; and one can imagine a prospective bridegroom consulting M. Boimare on the very delicate question as to what design to use on the bed of his bride-to-be, and one can fairly see the smile on the bibliophile's face as he showed with pride a center of sky blue with a border of pink cupids chasing each other with bows and arrows, and insisted no other could be as perfect.

Boimare had not been long in Louisiana before her many-faceted and romantic history had fired his imagination. He was a Frenchman, and his heart beat with pride at the prodigies of courage and endurance performed by those first French explorers. He began to collect every book on the early history of Louisiana he could find, and refused to sell any except duplicates. He read them all, with the absorption of a miser counting his gold, and jotted down about each one accurate bibliographical notes and terse little evaluations of their importance as source material. This made him a well of information that no indigenous historian could afford to overlook; so it is more than likely, as Miss King suggested, that, attracted by this delectable combination of old books, good wine, and a brain teeming with the very facts they most wanted, Charles Gayarré and old Judge Xavier Martin may have visited the shop often, and even have remained after Boimare had put up the shutters, to discuss some knotty problem of early colonial government.

Indeed, he obtained such a reputation for erudition that when the *Passe-Temps* was started in 1827 he was one of its editors. It is very possible he was even prime mover in the inception of this *Macedoine Politique et Littéraire*, as it was described, for 137 Chartres Street was given as its address and this was also the number of his shop.

The *Passe-Temps* seemed to be quite successful in spite of the fact that most of the news was from Europe and the editing done with a pair of shears. There were quite a few articles of a historical nature that clearly owed their inclusion to editor Boimare. In May, 1828, he journeyed to the north and there took ship for France; but before he left he advertised he would accept commissions to make purchases. While abroad he made arrangements to obtain new and more lively foreign correspondents for the *Passe-Temps*.

Immediately after his return in December he inserted a long advertisement in his paper, giving an enthusiastic list of his new importations. His stock-in-trade had become even more diversified. He had augmented his former peculiar assortment by plaster statues for the ornamentation of vestibules; ladies' stockings of cotton, wool, and silk; thermometers; hats and caps for men and children; mathematical instruments; and "140 baskets of *Vin de Champagne mousseux*, 100 cases of Kirschwasser, 25 cases of Chambertin, 75 baskets of Guignolet," and, I forgot to mention, some fine truffles of the new crop and a very rare miniature of Napoleon—a great work of art.

It was in this same year too that he made his bow as a publisher. The first item was a very modest little offering, an *Abregé de Géographie Elementaire*, to be used in the schools of Louisiana and sold at fifty cents the copy. It was printed at the Imprimerie du *Passe-Temps* and bore no author's name, so we are left in doubt as to whether Boimare played a dual part in its creation.

The following year, 1829, he added a printery to his Noah's Ark kind of business, and took a partner, Benjamin Buisson, a

veteran officer of the Napoleonic wars, to help him run it under the impressive name Imprimerie de Buisson et Boimare. They issued a pamphlet that had some literary pretensions. It also was an *Abregé*, but an *Abregé de la Vie du Reverend Père Antoine de Sedella*, the beloved priest of the St. Louis Cathedral. "Par Un Louisianais" appeared on the title-page, so it is certain this time that Boimare could not be the author; besides, no one of his intelligent tastes could ever have been guilty of the rather mawkish religious tone of this "opus."

It was in 1831 that he rendered his first major assistance to the historians of Louisiana. In his bibliography, which we will discuss later, he says, speaking of Bernard de la Harpe's *Journal Historique de l'Établissement des Français à la Louisiane*:

Cet ouvrage n'a été imprimé que en 1831 et a paru à la Nouvelle-Orleans en 1 vol. in 8vo, sur l'une des copies manuscrites qui circulait à la Louisiane à cette époque. Les renseignements que La Harpe nous a transmis sont on ne peut plus précieux. Son livre ainsi que celui de Dumont continuent le journal de Joutel. C'est du journal de La Harpe que MM. Stoddard et Darby ont tiré leur description de la Louisiane à cette époque.

But what Boimare, in his modesty, did not say was that it was he who had obtained a copy of this priceless manuscript and had either forwarded or taken it to Paris to be printed at his own expense, and had then sold copies at his little shop in New Orleans. It is possible that if it had not been for his intelligent action in having it printed this mass of invaluable information would have been destroyed or have disappeared, for there were many fires in Louisiana in those days; and it has been said of the Creoles that they filed their family papers in a rat hole.

Boimare continued his picturesque business in New Orleans until 1839 or 1840, changing his shop twice during that period, moving to 145 Chartres Street and afterward to 172 Royal. Then he returned to France.

Miss Grace King, in her Introduction to the reprint of his bibliography published in the *Louisiana historical quarterly*

(September 14, 1917, p. 12), said that in Paris he secured a position "in the great establishment of Chadenat, celebrated at that time for his collections of rare Americanae." But this must be incorrect, for, on a recent trip to Paris, I had a long conversation with M. Ch. Chadenat. He said he had not started his business until 1888, that he was the only rare-book-dealer by that name in Paris, and that he had never employed Boimare. He suggested that Boimare might have worked for the firm of Bossange which had possessed a great collection of Americana between the 1850's and 1870's.

In any event, whoever it was that employed him must have had a marvelous collection of Americana, and it is certain that Boimare lost no opportunity of adding to the meticulous list of books about Louisiana which he had begun in New Orleans.

In the meantime his son Francis had grown up, and in 1851 opened a bookshop of his own at 118 Royal Street, New Orleans. He prospered so well that, needing assistance to run the business, he wrote his father to come over and help him. For some reason the arrangement did not work; Francis closed his bookstore in 1853 to become a clerk, and his father returned to France once more.

Evidently the old gentleman was beginning to feel his age and decided it was high time for him to discover some method of perpetuating his bibliographical notes—the work of a lifetime, all he had to leave to posterity. He was painfully poor, so anything he did had to be done cheaply. He finally decided on lithography as the least expensive method, most likely because he had some old friend in the business who agreed to do the work for little or nothing. His precious notes, lovingly corrected, one may be sure, and brought up to date, were copied in the most beautiful regular handwriting in a lithographic fluid and the finished pages were transferred to the stone. It was a splendid piece of craftsmanship with never an erasure or even a letter carelessly done. Then sets of pages were made; not more than twenty, M. Chadenat thinks.

What a joy to Boimare to see the clean, crisp copies fresh from the stone, to know that now, if he placed them judiciously, one fire could no longer destroy his life-work; at last to see it in its final form and read on the cover: *Notes Bibliographiques et raisonnées Sur les principaux ouvrages publiés Sur La Floride et l'ancienne Louisiane*. Modest as always, he had not permitted

Notes

Bibliographiques et raisonnées

sur les principaux ouvrages publiés

sur—

La Floride

et l'ancienne Louisiane,

depuis leur découverte jusqu'à l'époque actuelle.

accompagnées de trois Cartes, de Guillaume Delisle
publiées en 1703 et 1712.

FACSIMILE OF COVER OF BOIMARE'S *Notes*

his name to appear on the outside. One finds it only once, at the end of an unpretentious, terse little Introduction—"A. L. Boimare, ancien libraire à la Nlle-Orléans."

In the article in the *Louisiana historical quarterly* already mentioned, it is said that their reprint of Boimare's *Notes* was taken from a manuscript in the library of Mr. T. P. Thompson, of New Orleans, the only copy known to collectors. This, I fear, is another error, and that one of the beautifully written lithographic copies was mistaken for an original manuscript—a blunder quite easy to make.

These *Notes*, published in 1855, are divided into three periods: (1) works published before 1681; (2) those published since the occupation of Louisiana by the French; and (3) those published after the cession of Louisiana to Spain and to England. There

35.

Ces voyages ont été traduits en français sous ce titre :

73. *Voyage dans les parties inconnues de l'Amérique septentrionale pendant les années 1766, 1767, 1768 par J. Carver, capitaine d'une compagnie de troupes provinciales pendant la guerre du Canada entre la France et l'Angleterre*, in 8°, Carte. Ohio et yndow 1784.

Le capitaine Carver, né dans le Connecticut, entra fort jeune dans le régiment de ce nom et y servit jusqu'en 1757, d'abord comme enseigne, d'abord comme capitaine. Il échappa par miracle au massacre que les Sauvages firent de la garnison du fort William, dans cette même année, et il raconte cet événement de la manière la plus pittoresque. Il était d'abord un esprit entreprenant et aventureux, aussi, après avoir quitté le service, à la paix de 1762, résolut-il de reconnaître la région la plus intérieure de l'Amérique et de pénétrer, s'il était possible, jusqu'à la mer du Pacifique. Les relations qu'il eut avec diverses de ses voyages et de ses observations au milieu des nations indiennes pendant un séjour de trois ans sont des plus intéressantes. Les voyages du capitaine Carver ont été accueillis en Angleterre avec la plus grande faveur et trois éditions de son livre y ont été publiées successivement en moins de trois ans.

74. *Voyages (capitaine des vaisseaux du Roi)*

Voyage autour du monde et vers les deux pôles par terre et par mer pendant les années 1767 à 1776. Océan Monteur 2 vol. 8°. cartes 1782

C'est en 1767 que le capitaine Pajon visita la Louisiane, dans laquelle il ne fit qu'un court séjour. On lira néanmoins avec intérêt la description qu'il en donne, et surtout son voyage par le fleuve, de la Nouvelle Orléans à la rivière rouge. Il est curieux de comparer les moyens de transports que l'on employait alors avec ceux qui existent maintenant; l'humble pirogue creusée dans un tronc d'arbre avec les splendides palois flottants qui couvrent le Mississippi. Et cependant cette transformation s'est opérée en moins d'un siècle! Voici le passage auquel je fais allusion:

Pendant mon séjour à la Nouvelle Orléans, un négociant de cette ville fit équiper une pirogue de cinq avirons en marchandises de traite pour les Indiens sauvages des Natchitoches; je saisis cette occasion et m'y étant embarqué, je partis le 4 d'août. Cette pirogue avait environ trente cinq pieds de longueur sur quatre de largeur; elle était formée d'un seul gros arbre creusé; elle était faite pour aller légèrement et bien gouverner; il y avait à l'avant un escaut de bois relevé de deux pieds au moins en forme de coquille, ontraversée et ontraversée était taillé très fin pour qu'il pût écarter l'eau au pied des chutes, et former le courant en le remontant, sans risque d'être submergé. Nous étions huit hommes en tout, savoir: cinq rameurs dont deux noirs, un canotier qui venait d'arriver de son pays par le terre et deux matelots qui furent ensuite remplacés par deux sauvages, le patron de la pirogue, le propriétaire et moi.

Les

is an addendum consisting of a list of books published on the different Indian tribes of the West. One hundred and ninety items are listed altogether, most of them followed by a short and most illuminating note by Boimare himself. There is a short Introduction, and a careful Index. On the outside cover is the statement that it is accompanied by three maps of Guillaume Delisle, published in 1703 and 1712. However, M. Chadenat says that, in his opinion, Boimare found it would cost too much to reproduce them, so they were never executed. He had seen, during his long and distinguished career as a rare-book-dealer, only three or four copies and has owned only one, which he sold to me, and in none of these have there ever been maps.

The value and importance of Boimare's *Notes* have never been questioned and even today remain unexcelled. For these reasons he has rightfully earned the gratitude of the state and the title of "the first, and still the foremost, bibliographer of Louisiana."

What eventually became of him I do not know. I suspect he died in France. Francis Boimare, his son, after two years' experience as a clerk, started a new bookshop for the sale of lawbooks only, at 94 Exchange Place. The following year he advertised "old works on Louisiana and Mexico, etc." and the next year mentioned only lawbooks again. I interpret this to mean that his father died in 1856 or 1857; and as soon as the son inherited he sold off the old gentleman's library; for I cannot be persuaded that a bibliophile of the ardor of A. L. Boimare would ever have allowed it had he been alive.

BIBLIOGRAPHY¹

1853. *Notes Bibliographiques et Raisonnées sur les Principaux Ouvrages publiés sur la Floride et l'Ancienne Louisiane*. Depuis leur découverte jusqu'à l'époque actuelle. Accompagnées de trois cartes

¹ T after an item means it is to be found in the collection of Edward L. Tinker; H, at the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans; TPT, in the collection of the late T. P. Thompson of New Orleans.

de Guillaume Delisle, publiés en 1703 et 1712. cm. 20.8×28.2. 62 pp. T-TPT.

It contains 190 items, each one accompanied by a short and most illuminating note by Boimare himself. He finished it in Paris in 1853 and had it written out in a beautiful hand and transferred to a lithographic stone, from which not more than from 15 to 20 copies were pulled, according to Mr. Charles Chadenat, who bases his estimate on the number of copies that have passed through his hands during a lifelong experience as a rare-book-dealer in Paris.

Published by Boimare

1828. *Géographie des Commencants* par demandes et par reponses, à l'usage des Collèges et Écoles de la Louisiane. Nouvelle-Orléans. Chez A. L. Boimare, Libraire, rue de Chartres, No. 137. 1828. cm. 15.5×10. 100 pp. T.
1829. *Abregé de la Vie du Reverend Père Antoine de Sedella*, Curé de la Paroisse St. Louis de la Nlle-Orléans. Par Un Louisianais. Nouvelle-Orléans, Imprimerie de Buisson et Boimare, rue de Chartres, No. 137. 1829. cm. 16.6×9.8. 19 pp. T.
1829. *ALPHABET ou Méthode Simple et Facile de montrer promptement à lire aux enfants ainsi qu'aux étrangers qui veulent apprendre le Français. Plus Principes de Grammaire Générale, appliqués à la Langue Française, Suivis de Plusieurs exercices, propres à développer l'intelligence des Élèves, orner leur mémoire et former leur jugement*, par P. CHERBONNIER, [filet] Nouvelle-Orléans. De l'imprimerie de Buisson et Boimare [rule] 1829. cm. 21.5×14. 361 pp.
1831. *Journal Historique de l'Établissement des Français à la Louisiane*. Nouvelle-Orléans (Etats-Unis). A. L. Boimare, Libraire-Editeur; Paris, Hector Bossange, Libraire, Quai Voltaire, No. 11. 1831. cm. 24×12.7. 412 pp. T-H-TPT.

Boimare found the original manuscript signed "Bernard de la Harpe," or a manuscript copy of it, and either took or sent it to Paris, where he had it printed at his own expense.

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Louisiana historical quarterly, I, No. 2 (Sept. 14, 1917), 12.

Files of *Le Passe-Tems*.

CHECK-LIST OF NEW JERSEY IMPRINTS

TO THE END OF THE REVOLUTION

By CONSTANCE H. HUMPHREY

IT MAY be asked at the outset why it has been necessary to compile a check-list of New Jersey imprints when one already exists. Here reference is made to Mr. William Nelson's *Check-list of the issues of the press of New Jersey 1723, 1728, 1754-1800*, printed in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1899. In the first place, Mr. Nelson's entries are very brief, so brief in fact that in many cases it is very difficult and often almost impossible to identify them, and, in the second place, his work was done thirty years ago, so that it is only reasonable to suppose that since that time more early imprints have come to light. Therefore, I have undertaken to give a full entry for each imprint actually seen and as full an entry as could be found for those not seen. Also I have added more than ninety titles to that section of Mr. Nelson's list to which I have limited myself.

The earlier check-list which, as has been stated, covered the period between 1723 and 1800 contains five hundred and two items. As I fully expected to add some titles to this list and as five hundred and two items seemed a large number to handle adequately within the time at my disposal for this work, I have chosen to include only the colonial and revolutionary periods, or through the year 1783. For the period from the beginning of printing in New Jersey through the year 1783 Mr. Nelson has listed two hundred and ten items. To this number I have added more than ninety others which I have collected from various

bibliographical sources and from libraries I have visited. This brings the total to more than three hundred titles—an increase of nearly 44 per cent. The Treaty of Paris was signed September 3, 1783, but as it is a very difficult matter to ascertain in just what part of a year a book was published it was decided to include all books bearing a 1783 imprint.

The history of printing begins later in New Jersey than in any of the other colonies with the exception of New Hampshire. This was due in part at least to the close proximity of New York and Philadelphia, each of which had flourishing printing presses. William Bradford printed in Philadelphia from 1685 to 1693 and in New York from 1693 to 1744,¹ while Andrew Bradford printed in Philadelphia from 1710 to 1742.² Another reason for the delay in establishing a permanent press in New Jersey until the latter half of the eighteenth century is given to us by Mr. Nelson who gives the following quotation from Queen Anne in her instructions to Lord Cornbury, governor of New Jersey, commissioning him "to provide all necessary orders, that no person keep any press for printing, nor that any book, pamphlet or other matters whatsoever be printed without your especial leave and license first obtained."³ This precaution was taken to safeguard against any inconvenience arising through the liberty of the press.

The early laws and other official papers of New Jersey with two exceptions were published for a half-century in either New York by William Bradford or in Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford. For this reason I am including in this check-list an appendix which comprises a list of early official publications of New Jersey published in New York and Philadelphia or whose place of publication is doubtful. This list contains such entries as I have come across in my search for New Jersey imprints. It is

¹ Heartman, *Check-list of printers in the U.S.* [1915], p. 14.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Some New Jersey printers and printing in the eighteenth century*, p. 15.

by no means complete but may perhaps serve as a starting-point for a more complete study.

Thomas¹ tells us that presses were from time to time set up in the colony of New Jersey by Keimer and others from other colonies for the purpose of printing bills of credit or paper money, but that when the particular business in hand was completed the printers returned to their homes with their presses. This printing was usually done in Burlington, and it was there that Keimer sent Benjamin Franklin in 1727 after making a contract with the New Jersey legislature to print paper money. Franklin remarks that he "engraved various ornaments, and performed the business to general satisfaction."² When he had completed the task he returned to Philadelphia.

The first book with a New Jersey imprint was published in Perth Amboy, the colonial capital of New Jersey, by William Bradford in 1723. According to Nelson,³ it seems that the Assembly or its clerk objected to the removal of the manuscript of the laws from New Jersey to foreign territory so that it became necessary for William Bradford to move his press from New York to New Jersey soil. On the other hand, Mr. Wroth⁴ asserts that William Bradford took his press to Perth Amboy in 1723 to print paper money and it was while he was there that he printed this book of laws.⁵ This second explanation seems more reasonable in view of the fact that printers did bring their presses to New Jersey. The title of this reads:

Anno Regni Georgii Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae Decimo, At a Session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey, begun the twenty fourth Day of September, Anno Domini 1723, and continued by Adjournments to the 30th Day of

¹ *History of printing in America* (2d ed.), I, 314.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Op. cit.*, pp. 16-17.

⁴ Peddie, *Printing, a short history of the art* (1927), pp. 347-49.

⁵ For a third explanation see Church, No. 888A.

November following, at which time the following Acts were Published. [Royal Arms.] Printed by William Bradford in the City Of Perth-Amboy, 1723.

Of this imprint only two copies were located, one in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and one in the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. The one in the Charlemagne Tower Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia was the only copy examined. Page 33 of this copy begins, "An act for the better and more effectual putting in execution an act of Assembly of this Province, made in 12th & 13th years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled an act for regulating fences." This act fills the page at the bottom of which is the following colophon: "Published at Burlington the 30th of November, 1723."

The copy in the Huntington Library has but thirty-two pages plus the two unnumbered leaves, which in the Tower copy follow page 33. Therefore, it seems that page 33 of the Tower copy with its colophon was printed at another time.

At the same time another edition was published by Bradford in New York. This had thirty-two pages and the colophon read, "Published the 30th day of November, 1723." Two copies of this imprint were located, one at the New York Historical Society and the other at the New Jersey State Library at Trenton.

After this the laws were published in New York by William Bradford until 1728 when Samuel Keimer printed the *Acts and laws* enacted at a session held at Perth Amboy beginning the ninth of December, 1727. This was printed at Burlington, to which place Keimer brought his press from Philadelphia.¹ Some paper money was printed at the same time and, as has been stated before, Benjamin Franklin was connected with the work. I have located three copies of this second imprint. These are in the New Jersey State Library, the New York Historical Library, and the Huntington Library.

From 1728 until 1754 no titles of any kind actually bearing a New Jersey imprint have been found although Thomas, Nelson,

¹ Nelson, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

and Sabin all agree on 1751 as the date of the setting-up of a press in Woodbridge by James Parker, New Jersey's first native printer.

The press at Woodbridge was for many years the only one in the colony; its founder, James Parker, was the son of Samuel Parker and the grandson of Elisha Parker. He was born in Woodbridge in 1714. He learned his trade with William Bradford in New York and practiced there for some years before settling in Woodbridge. Nelson listed seventy-eight issues of the Woodbridge press from 1754 to 1770 inclusive, two of which were printed by James Parker's son, Samuel Parker. To this number I have been able to add twelve other titles. Three of these are governor's proclamations of Jonathan Blecher, 1756, and are in the Huntington Library. One is a pamphlet of eight pages entitled *The pernicious practice of dram drinking, set forth in its proper light*. It was published in 1759 and is not listed in Evans. The copy in the New York Public Library was the only one I was able to locate. The Edward Watkinson *Essay on oeconomy*, reprinted by James Parker at Woodbridge in 1765, is listed by Nelson under the year 1767. As Mr. Nelson was such an authority on the subject of New Jersey imprints, I hesitate to say this is a mistake, and for this reason I have included both in my check-list—the one I saw under 1765 and the one listed by Nelson under 1767.

An interesting item the imprint of which reads "Printed by James Parker in New-Jersey" is believed to be a product of the Woodbridge Press and is known as the Woodbridge edition of the Stamp Act. It is a reprint of the London edition and was reprinted by Parker in 1765. Evans locates a copy in the Library of Congress which I was unable to examine. However, two other copies were located, both of which were examined. These are in the New York Public Library and in the New Jersey Historical Society Library.¹

¹ In a conference with Mr. Wilberforce Eames, he said he is bringing out a paper in the near future in which he hopes to show that this is a product of the Burlington press rather than the Woodbridge press.

In 1765 Parker set up another press in Burlington and there printed Samuel Smith's famous *History of New Jersey*. He continued to print there until his death July 2, 1770, at which time he had besides the presses in Burlington and Woodbridge one in New Haven, Connecticut, and two in New York.

The next state printer was Isaac Collins, a native of Delaware, having been born in 1746 in New Castle County. He began to print in Burlington in 1770, having seized the opportunity occasioned by the death of Parker. Later he moved to Trenton, still continuing as the state printer. To Isaac Collins belongs the distinction of publishing the first permanent New Jersey newspaper, the *New Jersey gazette*, which was published from 1777 to 1779.

Shepard Kollock, one of New Jersey's most loyal citizens and printer of its revolutionary newspaper, has come somewhat into the limelight recently as a result of the celebration by the *Elizabeth daily journal* of Elizabeth, New Jersey, of its sesquicentennial on the sixteenth of February, 1929. In connection with the elaborate sesquicentennial number published by this newspaper the *Memoirs* of a later Shepard Kollock, a grandson of the Revolutionary War printer, have been published for the first time. From this document we learn many things as the writer of it spent much of his time as a small boy with his grandfather.

In the Kollock family there is a tradition that the family originally came from France. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes which caused such turbulent times, the family fled to Holland where it sought refuge. Here, owing to the difficulty of pronunciation and spelling, the name which originally was "Colloque" was changed to "Kollock." Just when the ancestors of the printer came to America records fail to show.

Shepard Kollock was born in Lewes, Delaware, in September, 1750. His grandfather Simon, the son of Jacob Kollock, had married Comfort Shephard. Their son was named Shephard. Upon reaching maturity Shephard Kollock married Mary God-

dard. They in turn had a son who was given the name Shepard. This name was retained by the printer until middle life when through a desire to simplify it he shortened it to Shepard and so it remained to the end of his life. With regard to his education A. L. Johnson says:

That he was a member of a family prominent both socially and politically would seem to determine the fact that the best educational advantages of the time would be provided. His character and future achievements, his respect for letters and culture, combine to render the tangible evidence of a more than ordinary background of educational preparation.¹

Soon after the beginning of the Revolution he entered the army and served as first lieutenant with Colonel Neill of the Continental artillery. In June, 1777, he asked for a leave of absence, during which time he married Susan Arnett, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (White) Arnett.

Where Kollock learned the printing trade is uncertain: Philhower says: "He learned the art of printing in the office of the Pennsylvania Chronicle at Philadelphia,"² while Nelson³ asserts that he probably learned the trade with James Adams at Wilmington.

His first location as a printer was at Chatham where he did some excellent work. Just how many Chatham imprints there are to Kollock's credit I am not certain. It may be that some have not yet been discovered. Outside of the *New Jersey journal*, a discussion of which is taken up in the following paragraph, I have listed twenty-two titles printed by Shepard Kollock in Chatham. Mr. Elmer T. Hutchinson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who is working on an elaborate biographical study of Kollock, believes these to be all that are known to date.

The *New Jersey journal*, which is the parent so to speak of the *Elizabeth daily journal*, was established in Chatham, New Jersey, February 16, 1779, by Shepard Kollock. Up to this time, with the exception of the *New Jersey gazette* printed in

¹ *Elizabeth daily journal*, Feb. 16, 1929.

² *Brief history of Chatham* (1914), p. 15.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 33.

Burlington and later in Trenton by Isaac Collins and begun in 1777, New Jersey had no newspaper of its own. It had depended upon the splendid papers of surrounding colonies for its news. After the outbreak of the Revolution several of these had to cease publication, others moved to distant points, subscription prices increased, and delivery by post-riders became uncertain. All of these led to the establishment of New Jersey's first newspapers.

New York fell into the hands of the British, and newspapers there remained loyal to the crown. Through the advice of General Knox, Kollock began printing the *New Jersey journal* to give the patriots and the army of General Washington the news from the point of view of the patriots. Washington's army was encamped five miles from Chatham at Morristown and subscribed liberally for the paper. The army officers often furnished the paper on which it was written. Chatham was chosen by Kollock as a suitable place to publish the paper because it was "a town over the hills where no British soldiery ever trod."¹

One item of Kollock's which seemed almost impossible to locate was the Ebenezer Elmer's *An elegy on the late Francis Barber, Esq.; lieutenant colonel commandant of the second New-Jersey regiment*. It was printed at Chatham by Shepard Kollock in 1783. Heartman has published a very fine reprint edition which was seen in several libraries. He states in the Preface that this is a reprint of the only copy, but no clue as to the location of the copy is given. It was located by me rather unexpectedly in the Henry E. Huntington Library in California.

At the close of the war Kollock moved to New Brunswick where Queen's College (now Rutgers) was located. Here he entered into partnership with Shelly Arnett, and the firm of Kollock and Arnett was formed. On Tuesday, October 14, 1783, the first number of the *Political intelligencer and New-Jersey advertiser* was issued by the newly established firm. From

¹ Philhower, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

here Kollock moved to Elizabethtown where over fifty publications were issued before he retired from business in 1818.

Printing in Newark began in 1776 with Hugh Gaine as the printer. Hugh Gaine had been a printer in New York from 1752 until after the war in 1776 when he went to Newark.¹ The first Newark imprint is now a very rare item, there being only two known copies, and only one of these is a perfect copy. Mr. Nelson apparently did not know of it as it is not included in his list. The title referred to is *Hutchins' improved*, the complete entry being as follows:

Hutchins' improved: being an almanack and ephemeris of the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the sun; and the rising, setting and southing of the moon, for the year of our Lord 1777: Being the first after leap year. . . . By John Nathan Hutchins, philom. Newark, in New Jersey, Printed and sold by Hugh Gaine [1776] [36] p. 17cm.

The owner of the only perfect copy is Mr. Louis Bamberger, of Newark, New Jersey, who very kindly allowed me to examine it. The other copy, which lacks two leaves, was once owned by Mr. Wilberforce Eames and is now in the Henry E. Huntington Library.

The only issue of the Newark Press before 1783 listed by Mr. Nelson is the *New York gazette*, Nos. 1301-7, September 21-November 2, 1776. Two distinct papers were issued as the *New York gazette*; and the *weekly mercury*, from No. 1301, September 21, 1776, to No. 1307, November 2, 1776, one in New York and one in Newark. The Newark series was put forth with news favorable to the Americans, while the regular New York series favored British contentions. The only known file of the Newark series is in the New York Public Library and was examined. I also saw one number—1302—in the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, and part of the same number was located in the New York Historical Society.

¹ Heartman, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

Soon after the Stamp Act was passed but before it was put into operation there was published what some authorities call a newspaper but what is looked upon today as a bibliographical curiosity. As so little has been hitherto written about it and the device which appears at the head of its title considerable space is being given to it in this essay. On September 21, 1765, there appeared what was entitled the *Constitutional Courant containing matters interesting to liberty—and no wise repugnant to loyalty*. The author, "Andrew Marvel," introduced the paper to the public with the following address:

When a new public paper makes its appearance, the reader will naturally be curious to know from whence it came, the publisher, and the design of it. To gratify that curiosity, know, reader, that the publisher having formerly acquired a competent knowledge of the printing business, for his own amusement, furnished himself with a set of proper materials; and the authors of the following pieces have acquainted him that they applied to the Printers in New York, who refused to publish them in their newspapers—not because they disapproved them, or were apprehensive of danger, but purely because several of their friends had been anxious on their account and particularly desired them to be careful not to publish anything that might give the enemies of liberty an advantage, which they would be glad to take over them; and as these pieces are thought to be wrote with greater freedom than anything that has yet appeared in the public prints, they thought proper to shew as much compliance to the advice of their friends as to desire to be excused, and to return the copies. But I, who am under no fear to disoblige either friend or enemies, was pleased with the opportunity of turning my private amusement to the public good; I not only undertook to publish them, but now inform my countrymen, that I shall occasionally publish anything else that falls in my way, of liberty, of virtue, of religion, and my country, of love and reverence to its laws and constitution, and an unshaken loyalty to the king—And so I bid you heartily farewell.

ANDREW MARVEL¹

The imprint reads: "Printed by Andrew Marvel, at the Sign of the Bribe refused on Constitutional Hill, North-America." In the center of the title is a device of a snake cut into pieces to represent the colonies and with the motto "Join or Die."

The skit, as Matthews² calls it, became very popular. A large

¹ *Constitutional courant*.

² "Snake devices, 1754-76," *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, XI (1906-7), 421.

edition was published and distributed throughout the country, especially in New York where it was sold by hawkers. It was reprinted twice, supposedly in New York and Boston, so that we have at least three forms of it, all bearing the same date but each one different to some extent from the other two. These three editions have come to be known as Forms A, B, and C.

Form A is printed on both sides of the sheet, has three columns of equal width to the page, and at the top of the first page has title with the snake device cut into eight parts, very similar to Franklin's device of 1754 only that the words "Join or Die" are above the device while in Franklin's they are below. The pieces are accompanied by initials of the colonies. The imprint reads:

Printed by ANDREW MARVEL, at the Sign
of the Bribe refused, on Constitutional Hill, North-
America.

Matthews has located four copies of Form A. These are in the following libraries: the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the New York Public Library, and the Public Record Office in London. The copy in the New York Public Library was examined by me.

Form B consists of a sheet printed on both sides with three columns to the page. Here the first and second columns of each page are of equal width, while the third column is slightly narrower than the other two. At the top of the first page is the device of the snake cut into eight parts with the title "Join or Die" above. The snake differs slightly from that in Form A. The tail instead of turning to the left turns to the right in B. Another slight difference is that the initials are not followed by periods and are arranged differently. Form B has the imprint in a single line across the bottom of the second page. Of this form Matthews has also located four copies. These are in the Boston Athenaeum, Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, and Yale College. The copy in the Harvard College Library was the only one examined.

Form C is a broadside (printed on one side only) in three

columns of equal width. This form lacks the snake device and its motto "Join or Die." It lacks also an article by Philopatris and an item about changes in the ministry in England, both of which are contained in Forms A and B. The imprint comes nearly at the bottom of column 3 and is preceded by a line of crowns. It is in two lines arranged as follows:

Printed by ANDREW MARVEL, at the Sign of
the bribe refused, on Constitutional Hill, North-America.

Below the imprint and finishing the column is a device somewhat like royal arms. Of this form Matthews has located but two copies: one in the Harvard College Library and one in the Library Company of Philadelphia. The former was examined.

The attempts of Matthews and others to ascertain the author and place of publication of the *Constitutional courier* have not been entirely satisfactory. It excited some notice, so that a council of the government was called to look into its authorship but no discovery was made. One hawker was questioned as to where it was printed. He, as he had been instructed, replied, "At Peter Hassenclever's iron-works please your honor,"¹ Peter Hassenclever being the owner of a well-known iron works in New Jersey. Afterward publications of this sort frequently appeared with the imprint "Printed at Peter Hassenclever's ironworks."

Cadwallader Colden in writing to Franklin on October 1, 1765, said:

My regard to you makes me give you the trouble of the inclosed Printed Paper, one or more bundles of which I am well informed were delivered to the Post Rider at Woodbridge by James Parker were distributed by the Post Riders in several parts of this Colony & I believe likewise in the neighboring Colonies: the doing of which was kept secret from the Post Master in this Place. It is believed that this Paper was Printed by Parker after the Printers in this Place had refused to do it, perhaps you may be able to judge from the Types.

As he is Secretary to the General Post Office in America, I am under a necessity of taking notice of it to the Secretary of State by the return of the

¹ *Ibid.*

Packet which is daily expected, & I am unwilling to do this without giving you previous notice by a Merchant Ship which Sails tomorrow.¹

In a letter to Henry Seymour Conway dated October 12, 1765, Colden wrote:

Since the last which I had the honour to write to you of the 23d of September, this Town has remained quiet tho' inflammatory Papers continue to be publish'd, exciting the People to oppose the Execution of the Act of Parliament for laying a stamp Duty in the Colonies. The most remarkable of these Papers is inclosed. This was distributed along the Post Roads by the Post-Riders. I examined the Post Master in this Place to know how this came to be done. He assured me that it was without his knowledge, That he had examined the Post Riders & found that one or more Bundles of them were deliver'd at Woodbridge in New Jersey to the Post Rider by James Parker Secretary to the General Post office in America. Parker was formerly Printer in this Place, & has now a Printing Press & continues to print occasionally. It is believed that this Paper was Printed by him. The Gentlemen of the Council think it prudent at this time to delay the making more particular Enquiry least it should be the occasion or raising the Mob, which it is thought proper by all means to avoid.²

These two letters give us an allusion to contemporary opinion. Thomas said, "It was printed by William Goddard, at Parker's printing house at Burlington—Goddard having previously obtained Parker's permission occasionally to use his press." Thomas began the preparation of a second edition of his work which was published by the American Antiquarian Society in 1874. In this 1874 edition the foregoing extract is exactly the same except that "Burlington" has been changed to "Woodbridge." Thomas gives no explanation of this change.

The conclusion reached by Matthews as to the authorship of the *Constitutional courier* seems to be that it was William Goddard. His reasons for this conclusion he gives as follows:

First, there is Thomas's assertion to that effect; and, while Thomas was often inaccurate, he had an unrivalled knowledge of the printers and printing of his time, and his statements about publishers and printers must always be received with respect & rejected with caution. Secondly, the Library Company of Philadelphia owns two documents, printed in 1773, signed "Andrew Marvel," both of which are in the catalogue of that library attributed to God-

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 436.

² *Ibid.*

dard. . . . While this whole matter is obscure, there seems to be no good reason for rejecting Thomas's conclusion that the Constitutional Courant "was printed by William Goddard, at Parker's printing house—Goddard having previously obtained Parker's permission to use his press."¹

Matthews also says the place of publication is equally difficult to determine and suggests that an examination of the type might determine the place. For a fuller account of this whole subject see Matthews' article on "The snake devices, 1754-1776, and the *Constitutional courant*, 1765," in the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*.²

Another particularly interesting imprint is the earliest history of New Jersey written by Samuel Smith and published in Burlington by James Parker in 1765. The author, an honest, sturdy Quaker, was about forty-five when he wrote the book. Tyler characterizes it as a dry, ponderous performance, a compilation of dull documents and dull facts, "The whole written, doubtless, with great patience, and only to be read by an abundant exercise of the same virtue."³

Sabin⁴ says there were two different settings of the type for the title-page, one having the imprint date "MDCCLXV" and the other punctuated "M,DCC,LXV." The spacing of the letters also varied in these two settings so that the relation of the letters to those above and below differs slightly. Through examination of several copies he found the books to be made of a mixture of sheets from both impressions. I was fortunate enough to be able to locate twelve copies of which nine were actually seen; only two of them had the imprint punctuated.

A reference to a broadside which seems to be very rare was found in the New York Public Library. It is *An act for the further conservation of timber within the Colony of New Jersey passed the seventeenth of March, 1759*. The only reference I could find was here and was a facsimile reproduction clipped from the

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 441-42.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 408-53.

³ *History of American literature: 1676-1765*, II, 225.

⁴ No. 83980.

Catalogue of the American Art Association for April 6, 1916, item No. 789. A note "probably printed at Woodbridge by James Parker" was given. It was unknown to Nelson, Evans, and Sabin and is apparently the only copy. The American Art Association sold it to Mr. Charles F. Heartman, a dealer, but Mr. Heartman kept no record of the person to whom he sold it. I was unable to trace it farther.

In order to study the output of the New Jersey press during this period I have divided them into classes by subject as follows:

Acts.....	64	Religion.....	33
Journals.....	19	Magazines and news-	
Votes.....	69	papers.....	18
Almanacs.....	25	Poetry.....	2
Broadsides.....	29	Slavery.....	3
Education.....	10	Miscellaneous.....	36

There are perhaps more subjects than one would at first expect, especially as printing was new here, and, as has been intimated before, as authors were in the habit of sending their works outside the state for publication. Then, too, times were troublous as this period takes in the years both preceding and covering the war.

Of acts I found trace of sixty-four of which sixty were located, and one or more copies of each examined. Of the four which have not been located two are listed as Nos. 8680 and 8947 in Evans' *American bibliography*. They are both appendixes to the *Laws of New Jersey*, published in 1752, and appear as an appendix to the second volume of the compilation which was published in 1761 by Nevill. Since No. 8680 has 264 pages and No. 8947 has only 64 pages, they are apparently two different editions.

The New Jersey State Library in Trenton, as would be expected, has a large percentage of these acts. Their collection includes fifty-one titles. The Public Record Office in London, England, has a large collection of New Jersey government publications which includes both those published in New York

and Philadelphia and later in New Jersey. This collection has items published up to 1776, when friendly relations with England were broken off. The Public Record Office has thirty of these acts.

There is a question about one imprint which I have included. It is:

The acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, from the time of the surrender of the Government in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, to this present time, being the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George the second. . . . By Samuel Nevill. . . . [n.p.] Printed by William Bradford, printer to New Jersey, 1752.

In the *Tower collection*¹ this is attributed to William Bradford in Philadelphia, but Thomas² says that this edition was printed at Woodbridge by James Parker. For this reason I have included it in the main list.

By far the greatest number of the acts were collections of acts of the General Assembly, but there were a few which were of such general interest as to have been published separately as well. Among these are *An act for naturalizing Christian Syberberg, and others; An act for better regulating the militia, 1777*, and so forth. Some other individual acts will be taken up under the subject of broadsides as many were issued in this form.

Under the journals both the journals themselves and extracts from the journals are included. There were found nineteen entries in all under this heading. All but one of these has been examined. This one is an Evans³ entry which is as follows:

Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the State of New-Jersey from September 3, to October 11, 1777. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

No collation is given and no copies are located. This is a journal for part of the proceedings of the Legislative Council which convened at Princeton on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1776,

¹ *Charlemagne Tower collection of American colonial laws* (1890), p. 164.

² *Op. cit.* (1st ed.), II, 121.

³ No. 15463.

and continued by adjournments. The proceedings for August 27, 1776, to June 7, 1777, were printed in Burlington by Isaac Collins in 1777 and have ninety-five pages. The journal following it covers the same General Assembly for September 3, 1777, to October 11, 1777, and was printed in Trenton by Isaac Collins in 1779. It is paged [97]-126. Neither of these is listed in Evans. They seem to be continuous, so that it seems entirely possible that the Evans entry is an earlier edition of the second of these two which he does not list. The New Jersey State Library owns fourteen of the nineteen journals listed.

The last group of government publications and the largest group of all is the votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of which there are sixty-nine. All but two have been located in one or more places. The New Jersey State Library has sixty-five and the Public Record Office in London has thirty-seven. A very few more may also be found in the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society Library, and the Library Company of Philadelphia.

From government publications we turn now to things of a more general nature. The first group is almanacs. The *Burlington almanack for the year 1771*, printed at Burlington by Isaac Collins in 1770, is the first almanac printed in the state of New Jersey. This first number, which is listed in Evans but not located by him, I was not able to locate. The *Burlington almanack* continued regularly until 1778 when the title changed to the *New Jersey almanack*, which title continued through the close of the period covered. The change in the title came with the removal of Isaac Collins with his printing press to Trenton. I saw and examined at least one copy of all numbers with the exception of the first.

The pseudonymous author, Timothy Trueman, was also the author of the first two numbers of another almanac the first number of which came out in 1780 under the title the *New-Jersey pocket almanack*. This was also published by Collins in Trenton. No copies of this almanac for 1781 or for 1782 were

found, but two copies of the one for 1783 were seen. Of an edition for 1784 no trace was found. It may have died with the one for 1783.

There is a third almanac which was begun in 1779 and printed in Chatham by Shepard Kollock. This was called the *United States almanack* and was the same type of almanac as the Burlington and was about the same size. It ran from 1779 to 1782 as near as I could learn. There may have been later numbers but no trace of them was found.

The Hutchins' improved almanac of Newark has been described in an earlier paragraph.

As broadsides are so perishable and so easily pass out of existence it is only reasonable to believe that many have entirely disappeared. Those listed, twenty-eight in number, cover a variety of subjects. Many of them are proclamations of the Governor or letters from him to the Council or from the Council to the Governor. As has been stated before, many separate acts were issued in this form, and we find acts for preserving the timber within the colony of New Jersey, for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and for recovering the arrears of certain taxes.

One of the largest bonds in uniting the people in the central colonies was the organized Presbyterian church. Not much time elapsed before the ministers realized that it was necessary for them to have schools in which to educate young men to take their places as it was out of the question for them to think of sending them all to Scotland (the colleges in the North being either Congregational or Episcopal). It was out of this need that Princeton College evolved. It was originally known as the College of New Jersey and was opened at Elizabethtown in May, 1747, under the presidency of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. In October of the same year President Dickinson died and Rev. Aaron Burr was selected to fill his place. The college was temporarily transferred to Newark, from which place it was finally moved to Princeton, the first building, Nassau Hall, being

opened in 1756. The third president was Jonathan Edwards and the fourth Samuel Davies.

The ten books classified as educational help to give a picture of the beginnings of education in New Jersey which naturally centered about Princeton and its founding. In this group and the one of religious books are titles written by men who were connected with Princeton in its early days. James Parker in 1760 published at Woodbridge a *Catalogue of books in the library of the College of New-Jersey*. The library had at that time less than twelve hundred volumes. In the Preface to the *Catalogue* President Davies says, "Few modern authors adorn the shelves. This defect is sensibly felt in the study of Mathematics and the Newtonian Philosophy in which the students have but very imperfect helps either from books or other instruments." In 1764 Parker printed *An account of the College of New-Jersey* in which were described the "methods of government, modes of instruction, manner and expenses of living in the same." Ross's *Complete introduction to the Latin tongue . . .*, published principally for the use of the grammar school at Nassau Hall, in Princeton, and recommended to all who design to send their children to New-Jersey College, was published in its second edition in Woodbridge in 1760; the first edition was published in New York by James Parker in 1752. In the March 5, 1783, issue of the *New Jersey journal* Burr's Latin grammar was advertised. Dilworth's *New guide to the English tongue* and his *Spelling book* came out in 1782.

The beginnings of educational literature in New Jersey and of religious literature there are closely linked as the same men were prominent in both fields. For this reason the religious books will be discussed next.

In the subject of religion there are some thirty-three titles for this period which include two editions of Isaac Watts's *Psalms*; a New Testament; a collection of hymns, poems, and spiritual songs; a history of the Quakers; and many sermons. Samuel Davies, before mentioned in connection with the found-

ing of Princeton College, was the author of a sermon entitled "The curse of cowardice," preached with a view to raise a company to help fight the French and Indian wars. Other sermons covered the range of subjects peculiar to the time and were on such subjects as regeneration, infant baptism, the saints' everlasting rest, and like subjects.

It has already been noted that New Jersey was for a long time without a newspaper of her own. Up to 1783, with the exception of the *Constitutional courier* and the few issues of the *New York gazette* which were published in Newark, there had been only three newspapers published there. The *New Jersey gazette*, published from 1777 to 1779 by Isaac Collins in Burlington, was the first. The *New Jersey journal*, begun in 1779 at Chatham and printed by Shepard Kollock, was the second and is alive today under the name of the *Elizabeth daily journal*. The third, the *Political intelligencer and New Jersey advertiser* was established also by Kollock in New Brunswick on Tuesday, October 14, 1783, and was published by him for some time.

New Jersey can boast of one magazine before 1783. This is the *New American magazine* printed in Woodbridge by James Parker from January, 1758, to March, 1760. It contained two continuous features, "The history of North America," by Samuel Nevill, and "The traveller," by Thomas Gage. Both of these ran through several numbers. There were a poet's corner, a chronological diary, a historical chronicle, and a list of naval engagements in it each month.

One book of poetry published during the period under discussion was a reprint of a poem nearly seven hundred lines long on a life of retirement and serene meditation which was written by a young man twenty-four years of age just entering the law profession in New York. *Philosophic solitude*, which was the title of this poem, was signed by a "Young gentleman educated at Yale College" who proved to be William Livingston. It was first printed in New York in 1747. The New Jersey edition was printed in Trenton by Isaac Collins in 1782.

It is interesting to find that at this early period slavery was one of the topics under discussion. I found three works on the subject— two published in 1773 and the third in 1783. Granville Sharp in 1773 wrote an essay in which he tried to prove from Scripture the inconsistency of slavery with humanity and religion. Anthony Benezet first in 1773 and later in 1783 wrote on the inconsistency of slavery with the ideals of American liberty. Jacob Green's fast-day sermon has a postscript of one page which was a plan or scheme for emancipating slaves.

The last group includes thirty-six titles. I have called it miscellany because it is so varied in its subject matter and contains only one or at the most two items on any one subject. Into this group I have put histories, orations, bills in chancery, essays, works on politeness, economy, and so forth. One curious title falling within this group is a small volume entitled *The oeconomy of human life*, and is a translation from an Indian manuscript written by an ancient Bramin "to which is prefixed an account of the manner in which the said manuscript was discovered." It was printed by Isaac Collins at Burlington in 1771. The only copy found is in the Trenton Public Library.

The experiences which a bibliographer has in compiling a check-list such as this one are many and varied and almost without exception of interest. A discussion of the New Jersey libraries visited will be taken up first as that is obviously the starting-point. The Historical Society of New Jersey in Newark is very rich in early New Jersey imprints. The acting librarian, Miss Johnson, was very helpful not only in opening to me the resources of that library but in giving advice and in suggesting individuals and institutions that might be of aid, chief among these being Mr. Elmer T. Hutchinson, of Elizabeth, and Mr. Louis Bamberger, of Newark. The New Jersey State Library at Trenton, of which Mr. John P. Dullard is librarian, has by far the most complete collection of New Jersey colonial and revolutionary documents. Here I received very generous aid, as I did also in the Trenton Public Library of which Mr. Howard L.

Hughes is librarian. The collection in the last-mentioned library is small, as one would expect. The Princeton University Library has a large collection of Jerseyana which was given them by Mr. William Nelson, but unfortunately few of these are old enough to fall within the period covered by this study. Mr. George M. Peck, who is in charge of the rare books there, was very kind in making the contents of the library available. This exhausts the list of New Jersey libraries visited. The Free Public Library of New Brunswick, which is said to be the oldest public library in New Jersey, was written to but replied that they have no New Jersey imprints as early as 1783. The Theological Seminary and Rutgers University both reported they have some early New Jersey imprints but it seemed wise not to visit them because it was reported that the collections are in such condition that it is probable that nothing new would have been found.

From what has already been said about the printing of New Jersey books in New York and Philadelphia it is to be expected that these cities would have good collections of early New Jersey imprints. This is, indeed, true. The New York Public Library and the New York Historical Society Library are both very rich in these early imprints, and both libraries were very gracious and helpful in making their possessions available. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and the Library Company of Philadelphia contain some items found nowhere else, and were very kind in getting them out for me to see.

One library which has an especially fine collection of Jerseyana is the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino, California. From Mr. Willard O. Waters, of the department of Americana there, a list of fifty-four items was received. Only three or four of these are credited to this library in Evans and several of them I had not heard of before. Here, then, for the first time are listed the holdings of this library in this particular field. What a great thing it is for scholars on the Pacific Coast to have close at hand such a collection of Americana, for, of course, it must be understood that the New Jersey imprints are

but a part of the larger collection of Americana which is in the possession of this library. The list included the only known copy of Ebenezer Elmer's *An elegy on the late Francis Barbor*; also a copy of Hutchins' improved almanac for 1777, published by Hugh Gainé in Newark. This copy lacks two leaves but is very valuable as it and Mr. Louis Bamberger's copy are the only known copies. The collection contains the first two New Jersey imprints—for 1723 and 1728—and a good proportion of official publications, almanacs, and other general publications. The Public Record Office in London, England, is particularly rich in New Jersey colonial and revolutionary documents. They looked up a list of over forty items for me and found they had almost all of them. In addition to this I had another list of some sixty-two items looked up there. These two lists were almost entirely acts and votes, and the Library there contained about sixty-six of them.

Through correspondence it was learned from Dr. James I. Wyer that the New York State Library at Albany possesses twenty-seven of these imprints. They may have been acquired since the fire in 1911 and are not credited to them in the Evans *Bibliography*. The majority of the twenty-seven are New Jersey acts, but three almanacs and James and John Rely's book of Christian hymns and poems are also included in the number.

Mr. V. V. Parma, of the rare-book department of the Library of Congress, was very helpful and did as much as he could in the short time I was able to spend there. Other places, such as the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island; the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the Harvard College Library; and the Boston Athenaeum in Boston, have small collections and were very generous in letting me examine what they have. The following is a list of the libraries visited:

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
Columbia University, New York City.

Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Carter Brown, Providence, R.I.
 Library Company of Philadelphia.
 Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
 New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
 New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J.
 New York Historical Society, New York City.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
 Trenton Public Library, Trenton, N.J.

List of Works Consulted

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- CHURCH, E. D. *Catalogue of books relating to . . . America forming part of . . . the library of E. D. Church*. New York: Dodd, 1907. 5 vols.
- EVANS, CHARLES. *American bibliography, 1639-1820*. Chicago: Author, 1903-29. v. 1-10: 1639-1794.
- HEARTMAN, C. F. *Checklist of printers in the United States*. Privately printed 19151.
- . *The cradle of the United States, 1765-1789*. Privately printed 1922-251. 2 vols.
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- JOHNSON, A. L. "Career of journal started in darkest days of revolution," *Elizabeth daily journal*, Feb. 16, 1929.
- KOLLOCK, SHEPARD. "Memoirs of Shepard Kollock, grandson of the journal's founder," *ibid*.
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- NELSON, WILLIAM. *Check-list of the issues of the press of New Jersey, 1723, 1728, 1754-1800*. Paterson: Author, 1899.
- . "Some New Jersey printers and printing in the eighteenth century," *American Antiquarian Society proceedings* (N.S.), Vol. XXI (1911).
- NEW JERSEY, PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION. *First report of the Public Record Commission of New Jersey*. 1899.

- NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO. *Check list of American Revolutionary War pamphlets in the Newberry Library*. Compiled by Ruth Lapham. Chicago: Author, 1922.
- O'CALLAGHAN, E. B. *List of editions of the Holy Scriptures . . . printed in America previous to 1860*. Albany, Munsell & Rowland, 1861.
- PEDDIE, R. A. *Printing, a short history of the art*. London: Grafton, 1927.
- PHILHOWER, C. A. *Brief history of Chatham, Morris County, New Jersey*. New York: Lewis Historical publishing co., 1914.
- SABIN, JOSEPH. *Dictionary of books relating to America*. New York: Author, 1868-1928. 20 vols.
- THOMAS, ISAIAH. *History of printing in America* (2d ed.). *American Antiquarian Society transactions*, Vols. V-VI (1874). Also separately.
- TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE. *The Charlemagne Tower collection of American colonial laws*. [Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1890.
- TYLER, M. C. *History of American literature; 1676-1765*. New York: Putnam, 1879.
- . *Literary history of the American Revolution, 1763-1783*. New York: Putnam, 1897.
- U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. *Checklist of the American eighteenth century newspapers in the Library of Congress*. Washington: Government printing office, 1912.
- . *Preliminary checklist of American almanacs, 1639-1800*. Washington: Government printing office, 1907.
- VANDERPOOL, A. E. *History of Chatham, New Jersey*. New York: Printed by Charles Francis press, ca. 1921.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

1723-1783

Prefatory Note

IN THE following pages the effort has been to make a check-list of all books, pamphlets, and broadsides published in New Jersey prior to 1784. The list is manifestly incomplete and any additions or corrections will be gratefully appreciated by its compiler.

Some titles have been included which have no apparent imprint as the probability is they were printed in New Jersey and it has been thought better to err on the side of inclusion rather than that of exclusion.

Evans numbers are given for everything included in the Evans *Bibliography*. A very few Sabin numbers are given. These are such as came to hand—no effort was made to include all Sabin numbers.

I have tried to locate at least one copy of each item listed. In this I have not been entirely successful, as there are still a small group which I have not been able to locate anywhere. In the following list the asterisk (*) means the copy was seen by me, while the single quotation (') means the location of the title in that library was verified through correspondence. Many titles have been located which are not listed in Evans. Of those listed in Evans many additional copies have been located. In both cases these copies are indicated by setting the initials of the library in italic capitals.

The collation of those items listed in Evans has been kept as in Evans except that the square brackets [] and parentheses () have been *removed* and the "p." placed *after* the number of pages instead of before. This has been done to make the collation of all items uniform. Those taken from other sources are collated according to the Library of Congress custom.

A single entry has been made each year for newspapers. For a chronological list of the newspapers published in New Jersey during this period with location of copies see Mr. Clarence Brigham's list.¹

The compiler wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the help given by the librarians corresponded with and visited, also that of Miss Minnie Earl Sears and Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, of the faculty of the school of library service at Columbia University.

List of Abbreviations

- AAS —American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- BA —Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
- BM —British Museum, London.
- CHS —Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
- CPL —Chatham Public Library, Chatham, N.J.
- CSL —Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
- CU —Columbia University, New York City.
- HC —Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.
- HL —Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
- HSP —Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- JCB —John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R.I.
- JHL —John Hay Library, Providence, R.I.
- LC & } —Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
- LOC }
- LCP —Library Company of Philadelphia.
- MHS —Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Mass.
- NJHS —New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N.J.
- NJSL —New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N.J.
- NL —Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
- NYHS —New York Historical Society, New York City.
- NYPL —New York Public Library, New York City.
- PRO —Public Record Office, London.
- PU —Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
- TPL —Trenton Public Library, Trenton, N.J.
- WLC —William L. Clemens Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- YC —Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

¹ "Bibliography of American newspapers 1690-1820. Part IV: New Jersey," *American Antiquarian Society proceedings* (N.S.), XXVI, 413-60.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

1723

1. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae decimo. At a session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, begun the twenty-fourth day of September, anno domini 1723. and continued by adjournments to the 30th day of November following, at which time the following acts were published. Printed by William Bradford in the city of Perth-Amboy. 1723.

33, 4p. 28cm.

Colophon: Published at Burlington the 30th of November, 1723.

E2463 S53059

*HSP 'HL

1727

1a. A CATALOGUE of medecines sold by Mr. Robert Talbot at Burlington. [Burlington?: Printed by Samuel Keimer, 1727?]

"Similarity of the type proves it to be from the font used by Keimer in the setting up of his New Jersey Laws at Burlington in 1728 while the paper shows the same watermark as that used in the Laws" (*Illus. cat. of Nelson sale* [1915]).

1728

2. NEW JERSEY. Acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea, or New-Jersey: as they were enacted by the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, at a session held at Perth-Amboy, beginning the 9th of December, 1727. In the first year of the reign of His Majesty King George the second. Burlington: Printed and sold by Samuel Keimer, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New Jersey, 1728.

2, 51, 2p. 28cm.

E3071

*NJSL *NYHS 'HS 'PRO

1746

3. NEW JERSEY. General instructions by the surveyor general to the deputy surveyors of the eastern division of New Jersey. [Trenton? 1746?]

5, [1]p. diags. 36cm.

LC

1752

4. NEW JERSEY. The acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, from the time of the surrender of the Government in the second year of the reign of Queen Anne, to this present time, being the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King George the second. Collected. . . . With proper tables; and an alphabetical index containing all the principal matters. . . . By Samuel Nevill, Esq.; second justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Province. [n.p.] Printed by William Bradford, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1752.

[4] 507p. 29.5cm.

Vol. 2 of Nevill's edition issued in 1761, No. 54.

Thomas' *History of printing*, II, 121, says this edition was printed at Woodbridge by James Parker. Tower (p. 164) attributes it to William Bradford in Philadelphia.

E6893 S53o44

*NYHS *LCP *AAS *JCB *NJS� *HSP *NJHS *CU 'PRO LC

1754

5. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, begun at Perth Amboy Wednesday April 17, 1754, and adjourn'd to Elizabeth-Town, Thursday April 25, 1754. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1754.

40p. 30cm.

April 18-June 21, 1754.

*NJS� 'PRO

6. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey: at a sessions begun and holden at Perth Amboy, October 1, 1754 [to October 21, 1754] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1754.

27p. 30cm.

*NJS� 'PRO

1755

7. NEW JERSEY. An Ordinance for regulating and establishing the fees hereafter to be taken by the officers of the courts of chancery of the Province of New-Jersey. By His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief in Council, November 23, 1753. Woodbridge, New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, 1755.

6p. fol.

E75o2

8. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sessions begun and holden at Elizabeth-Town, February 24, 1755 [to March 3, 1755] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1755.

13p. 30cm.

*N7SL 'PRO

9. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sessions began and helden at Elizabeth-Town, April 7, 1755 [to April 26, 1755] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, agreeable to an Order of the General Assembly: 1755.

22p. 30cm.

*N7SL 'PRO

1756

10. BELCHER, JONATHAN. . . . A proclamation [June 2, 1756. Woodbridge, N.J. Printed by James Parker, 1756]

'HL

11. BELCHER, JONATHAN. . . . A proclamation [July 1, 1756. Woodbridge, N.J. Printed by James Parker, 1756]

'HL

12. BELCHER, JONATHAN. . . . A proclamation [July 23, 1756. Woodbridge, N.J. Printed by James Parker, 1756]

'HL

13. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at a session held at Elizabeth-Town began May 20, 1756 and continued to the 2d Day of June following.

21p.

'PRO

14. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session held at Elizabeth-Town, by adjournment, July 22, 1756, and continued till the 27th day of the same month, and then prorogued to the 26th day of August following. Woodbridge in New Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1756.

11p. 30cm.

*N7SL 'PRO

15. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting at Elizabeth-Town, October 12, 1756, and continued to the 15th of the same month, and then adjourned to the 11th day of November following. Woodbridge, in New Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1756.

7p. 30cm.

*N^YSL 'PRO 'HL

16. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey. At a sitting of the General Assembly, held at Elizabeth-Town, by adjournments, began December 17, 1756, and continued to the 24th of the same month, and then adjourned to the 20th of January next. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1756.

8p. 30cm.

*N^YSL 'PRO

1757

17. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae tricesimo. At a session of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Elizabeth-Town, the 24th of May, 1757. . . . A supplementary Act to the Act, . . . regulating the militia. . . . Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker. [1757]

16p. 15.5cm.

E7969 S53060

*LCP

18. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session, at Elizabeth-Town, met by adjournments, March 15th, 1757, and continued to the 31st of the same month, and then prorogued till two o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1757.

23p. 30cm.

E7970

*N^JSL 'PRO

19. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting of General Assembly, held at Elizabeth-Town, March the 31st, 1757, on which day they

were prorogued to the 20th of April next. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1757.

[25]—27p. 30cm.

*N~~Y~~SL

20. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session, held at Elizabeth-Town, began May 24th, 1757, and continued to the 3d day of June following, and adjourned till the 4th day of July following. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1757.

19p. 30cm.

E7971

*NJSL 'PRO 'HL

21. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting, at Elizabeth-Town, met by adjournments, August 19, 1757, and continued to the 13th of September following, and then adjourned to the 23rd of the same month. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1757.

17p. 30cm.

E7972

*NJSL 'PRO

22. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting at Burlington began Oct. the 10th, 1757 and continued until the 22nd of said month. [Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker? 1757]

15p. 30cm.

E7973

*N~~Y~~SL 'PRO

23. SCHEME of a lottery erected, and to be drawn on Biles'-Island. Intended to convert into money, an improved tract of land of Peter Gordon's, Esq.; in Middlesex County, in New-Jersey. . . . New-Jersey, June 28, 1757.

Broadside 34.5×21.5cm.

*NYHS

24. A SERIOUS call from the city to the country. To join with them in this critical juncture, in setting apart some time for solemn seeking of God, viz. from seven to eight in the morning of every Lord's day, and of every Wednesday. Recommended by the Synod of New York,

the Rev. Mr. David Bostwick, Moderator. [Colophon] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Re-printed by J. Parker, in May, 1757.

8p. 15cm.

E8035

*NYPL

1758

25. GAGE, THOMAS, 1597-1655. The traveller. Part 1. Containing, a journal of three thousand three hundred miles, through the mainland of South-America. By Mr. Thomas Gage, an Englishman; and a missionary friar in New-Spain, twelve years. In which is set forth, his journey from St. John de Ulva to Mexico, with a description of that great city as in former times, and at present; as also his travels through many other parts of New-Spain; with an account of their government, castles, ports, and commodities; and also their ecclesiastical state, in which the lascivious intrigues, and wicked lives of the Jesuits in those parts, and their grand impositions upon the poor ignorant natives, are truly delineated. To which is added, the policy, manners, behavior, arts and sciences, religious rites and ceremonies, feasts, and solemnities of the native Indians. Concluding with the wonderful conversion of the author to the Protestant religion; his escape from the Spaniards in South-America; his return to England, his native country, and the reception he met with there by his relations, after an absence of four-and-twenty years. To be published monthly in the New-American magazine. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey; Printed and sold by James Parker. 1758.

136p. 19.5cm.

This was prefixed to the *New American magazine* for 1758, 1759, and 1760.

E8136

*JCB

26. INDIANS. The minutes of a treaty held at Easton, in Pennsylvania, in October, 1758. By the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Governor of New-Jersey; with the chief sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Nanticokes and Conoys, Oneydos, Chugmuts, Onondagas, Delawares, Cayugas, Unamies, Senecas, Mohickons, Tuscaroras, Minisinks, and Tuteloes, Wapings. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker, printer to the Government of New-Jersey, 1758.

35p. 31cm.

E8157

*JCB *NYHS *LCP *NYHS 'HL

27. INDIANS. MINISINK. At a conference held in the great Meeting-House at Crosswicks, between the government of New-Jersey and the Indians inhabiting within the same, on the 21st, 23d, and 24th days of February, 1758. [Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker? 1758]

5p. fol.

E8154

28. THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Jan.-Dec., 1758. By Sylvanus Americanus. [Samuel Nevill] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker, sold also by Parker and Weyman in New-York, and by Thomas Coombs in Front Street [William Dunlap, Post master] in Philadelphia, 1758.

20.5cm.

E8199

*LCP *NYHS *N7HS *AAS (few numbers) 'BM

29. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae tricesimo secundo. At a session of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, began at Burlington, March 23, 1758, and continued by diverse adjournments to the 12th of August following; at which time the six following acts were passed. Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the Province, 1758.

3-6op. 30cm.

Probably printed in two parts, 3-22 and 23-60, as p. 22 is two-thirds blank and has a large cut at the bottom, although it also has the catchword "An" (Nelson).

*N7SL PRO

30. NEW JERSEY. By his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq.; Captain General and Governor in chief of the Province of Nova-Caesarea, or New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same &c. [Appointing March 13 a day of fasting and humiliation] Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the city of Perth-Amboy [1758]

Broadside 31×18.5cm.

*NYHS

31. NEW JERSEY. A message from his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq.; Captain General Governor and Commander in chief of New-Jersey, &c. to the Minisink Indians, and a conference in consequence

thereof, held at Burlington, August the 7th and 8th, 1758. [n.p., n.d.]
6p. 29cm.

*HSP

32. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting, at Burlington, met by adjournments March 23, 1758, and continued to the 18th of April following, and then adjourned to the first of May next. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1758.

28p. 30cm.

E8206

*NJSL 'PRO

33. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a sitting at Burlington met by adjournments, July 25, 1758 and continued to the 12th of August following, and then prorogued to the twelfth of September next. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey; Printed by James Parker, by Order of the General Assembly, 1758.

38p. 30.5cm.

E8207

*NJSL *NYHS 'PRO

1759

34. DAVIES, SAMUEL, 1724-1761. The course of cowardice: a sermon preached to the militia of Hanover County, in Virginia, at a general muster, May 8, 1758. With a view to raise a company, for Captain Samuel Meredith. By Samuel Davies, A.M. London, printed: Re-printed and sold by James Parker, in Woodbridge [N.J.] 1759.

2p.l., 18p. 20cm.

E8333

*LC

35. [HALES, STEPHEN] The pernicious practice of dram-drinking, set forth in its proper light. Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker. 1759.

1p.l., 8p. 20cm.

"The following letter and extract having been printed in the New American Magazine, no. XVII for May, 1759, it hath been thought expedient to cause a number of

them to be reprinted, and dispersed gratis amongst the inhabitants of the Province of New-Jersey" (caption).

*NYPL

36. ANCOURT, d', ABBE. The lady's preceptor; or, a letter to a young lady of distinction upon politeness. Taken from the French of the Abbe D'Ancourt, and adapted to the religion, customs, and manners of the English nation. By a gentleman of Cambridge. . . . The fifth edition. London printed: Woodbridge in New-Jersey, Re-printed and sold by James Parker, 1759.

2p.1., 56p. 18cm.

*NJHS

37. THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Jan.-Dec., 1759. By Sylvanus Americanus. [Samuel Nevill] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker. 1759.

20.5cm.

E8426

*NJHS *AAS *MHS *NYHS *LCP (None of these is entirely complete. AAS has fewer numbers than the others.)

38. NEW JERSEY. An act for the further preservation of timber within the Colony of New Jersey. . . . The above act was published the seventeenth of March, 1759.

Broadside 17.5×9.5cm.

Probably printed at Woodbridge by James Parker.

Extremely scarce, unknown by Evans, Sabin, and Nelson, and apparently the only known copy.

Sold by American Art Association in 1916 to Charles F. Heartman, a dealer who has no record of purchaser. Reproduction in *American Art Association catalogue* (April 6, 1916), item 789.

39. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae trigesimo secundo. At a session of General Assembly, at Perth-Amboy, began March 8th, 1759, and continued till the 17th day of the same month, during which time the following laws were passed. Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, Printer to the Province, 1759.

41p. 30cm.

Probably printed in two parts, 3-22, 23-41, as p. 22 is not quite full, and has catch-word "An" (Nelson).

*NJSL 'PRO

40. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session held at Perth-Amboy;

began March 8, 1759, and continued to the 17th day of the same month, and then prorogued to the 17th day of April following. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the government, 1759.

23p. 30cm.

E8429

*NJSL 'PRO

1760

41. BIBLIA. OLD TESTAMENT. PSALMS. The Psalms of David, imitated in the language of the New Testament, and apply'd to the Christian state and worship. By I. Watts, D.D. The twentieth edition. . . . Woodbridge: Printed and sold by James Parker. 1760. vi, 282, [24]p. 12.5cm.

E8547

*HSP

42. THE HISTORY of North America, from the first discovery thereof: . . . Vol. I. By Sylvanus Americanus. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, where complete sets of the above mentioned Magazine may be had, 1760.

284p. 19.5cm.

Published serially in the *New American magazine*. Cf. Nos. 43 and 53.

*LCP

43. THE NEW AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Jan.-Mar., 1760. By Sylvanus Americanus. [Samuel Nevill] Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker. 1760.

20.5cm.

Discontinued in March, 1760. Cf. Nos. 42 and 53.

E8678

*NYHS *LCP (Neither is a perfect copy.)

44. NEW JERSEY. Anno Regni, Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, trigesimo tertio. At a session of General Assembly, at Perth-Amboy, began March 11th, 1760, and continued till the 26th day of the same month, during which time the following law was passed. Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the Province, 1760.

24p. 30cm.

Act for raising one thousand volunteers.

*NJSL 'PRO

45. NEW JERSEY. An appendix, containing, abstracts of such parts of the Acts of Parliament relating to the army, as concern the Colonies of North-America. Carefully compared and examined by the originals, printed in London by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. Woodbridge: Reprinted by order of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, by James Parker, Printer to the Province. 1760.

2, 64p. fol.

Usually found with the second volume of Nevill's edition of *The acts of New-Jersey*, printed in 1761.

E868o

46. NEW JERSEY. Proclamation of fast day. Woodbridge, James Parker, 1760.

Listed by Nelson but not found anywhere else.

47. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session held at Perth-Amboy; began March 11, 1760, and continued to the 26th day of the same month, and then adjourn'd to the 13th day of May following. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker. Printer to the government, 1760.

15p. 30cm.

E8681

*NJSL 'PRO

48. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey. At a session held at Burlington; began October 29th, 1760, and continued to the 5th of December following, and then prorogued to the 5th of January following. Woodbridge; in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the government, 1760.

67p. 30cm.

E8682

*NJSL *N7HS

49. NEW JERSEY, COLLEGE OF. A catalogue of books in the library of the College of New-Jersey, January 29, 1760. . . . Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker. 1760.

36p. 19cm.

E8683 S53o88

*PU *BA

50. ROSS, ROBERT, 1726-1799. A complete introduction to the Latin tongue: form'd from the most approv'd writings in this kind; as those of Lilly, Ruddiman, Phillipps, Holmes, Bp. Wettenhall, Cheever, Clarke, Read, &c. Published principally for the use of the grammar-school at Nassau-Hall, in Prince-Town; and recommended to all who design to send their children to New-Jersey College. The second edition, enlarged and amended. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, at the expense of the Trustees of the College; and to be sold by several Booksellers in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Jersey. 1760.

4, 109, 2p. 17cm.

E8728

*PU 'HC (imperfect; lacks p. 104)

1761

51. BLAIR, SAMUEL, 1741-1818. An oration pronounced at Nassau-Hall, January 14, 1761; on occasion of the death of His late Majesty King George II. By Samuel Blair. . . . Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, 1761.

8p. 19.5cm.

E8801

*LC

52. DUNHAM, JONATHAN. Brief instruction in the principles of the Christian religion. Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker, 1761.

E8845

53. NEVILL, SAMUEL. The history of North-America from the first discovery thereof: Vol. I. . . . By Sylvanus Americanus. Woodbridge, in New Jersey: Printed by James Parker. Anno 1761.

8vo.

First printed in the *New American magazine*, from January, 1758, to March, 1760, and suspended with the *Magazine* at the latter date. Cf. Nos. 42 and 43.

E8939

54. NEW JERSEY. The acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, from the year 1753, being the twenty-sixth of the reign of King George the second, where the first volume ends, to the year 1761, being the first of King George the third. With proper tables; and an alphabetical index; containing all the principal matters in the body of the book: together with an appendix; containing the several Acts of Parliament now in force in America, relating to His

Majesty's forces, and the articles of war. Collected and published by order of the General Assembly of the said Province. By Samuel Nevill, esq; second justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the said Province. Volume the second. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

2, 2, x, 2, 401, 56, 64, 2, p. 29cm.

"The appendix (pp. 64) was printed separately in the preceding year, but is usually bound with this work" (Sabin).

E8947 S53045

*NYPL *CU *NYHS *LCP *NJS� *AAS *HSP *NJHS 'HL 'NYSL 'PRO LC

55. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, primo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, began at Burlington, October 27th 1760, and continued by adjournments to the 5th of December following; during which time the twenty-two following acts were passed. Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the Province, 1761.

8op. 30cm.

*NJS� (Part of chap. xx and all of chaps. xxi and xxii wanting.)

56. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, primo. At a session of General Assembly, at Perth-Amboy, began March 27th, 1761, and continued till the 7th day of April following; during which time the following laws were passed. Woodbridge, in New Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

28p. 30cm.

*NJS� 'PRO

57. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, primo. At a session of General Assembly, at Burlington, began July 4th, 1761, and continued till the 8th day of the same month; during which time the following law was passed. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

11p. 30cm.

*NJS�

58. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, secundo. At a session of General Assem-

bly, of the Province of New-Jersey, began at Perth-Amboy, November 30, 1761, and continued by adjournments to the 12th of December following; during which time the seven following acts were passed. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

20p. 30cm.

*N~~Y~~SL

59. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Burlington on Thursday, the 24th of January, 1760-61. Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker. 1761.

fol.

E8948

60. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly held at Perth-Amboy; began March 27, 1761, and continued till the 7th day of April following. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the government, 1761.

19p. 30cm.

E8949

*N~~Y~~SL 'PRO

61. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly held at Burlington; began July 4, 1761, and continued till the 8th day of the same month. Woodbridge; in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

8p. 30cm.

E8950

*NJSL PRO (reports not in library.)

62. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly held at Perth-Amboy; began November 30, 1761, and continued till the 12th day of December following. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1761.

28p. 30cm.

E8951

*NJSL *N~~Y~~HS 'PRO

1762

63. [COLVER, ROBERT and ELISHA STANBURY] An answer to part of a book put forth by Samuel Harker. Woodbridge, James Parker, 1762.

Listed by Nelson but not found anywhere else.

64. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, secundo. At a session of General Assembly, at Burlington, began March 3, 1762, and continued till the 10th day of the same month; during which time the following laws were passed. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1762.

33, [1]p. 30cm.

*N $\overline{J}$ SL 'PRO

65. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, secundo. At a session of General Assembly, at Perth-Amboy, began April 26, 1762, and continued till the 28th day of the same month; during which time the two following laws were passed. Chap. I. An act directing the treasurers of this Colony to pay the commander in chief of all His Majesty's forces in North-America, the sum of one thousand six hundred and two pounds, for His Majesty's service; to be repaid when His Majesty shall think proper: and for other purposes therein mentioned. Chap. II. An act for naturalizing Christian Syberberg and others. [Colophon: Woodbridge, in New Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1762.]

4p. 32.5cm.

*NYPL *N $\overline{J}$ SL

66. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, secundo. At a session of General Assembly, at Burlington, began September 14, 1762, and continued till the 25th of the same month; during which time the following laws were passed. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1762.

36p. 30cm.

*N $\overline{J}$ SL *N $\overline{J}$ HS 'PRO

67. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly

held at Burlington; began March 3, 1762, and continued till the 10th day of the same month. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1762.

20p. 30cm.

Eg205

*NJS� 'PRO

68. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly held at Perth Amboy; began April 26, 1762, and continued till the 28th day of the same month. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province, 1762.

8p. 30cm.

Eg206

*NJS� 'PRO

69. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, September 14, 1762, and continued till the 25th of the same month, and then prorogu'd to the 26th day of October next. Being the sixth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province, 1762.

24p. 30cm.

Eg207

*NJS� 'PRO

1763

70. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, tertio. At a session of General Assembly, began at Perth-Amboy, May 25, 1763, and continued till the third day of June following. Being the seventh session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1763.

19, [1]p. 30cm.

*NJS� *NYHS 'PRO

71. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Perth-Amboy, May 25, 1763, and continued till the third

day of June following. Being the seventh session of the twentieth assembly in New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1763.

27p. 30cm.

E9456

*NJSL *N γ HS (pp. 1-2, 27, wanting) 'PRO

72. SMITH, CALEB, 1723-1762. A brief account of the life of the late Rev. Caleb Smith, A.M. Minister of the Gospel, at Newark Mountains; who died October 22, 1762. Chiefly extracted from his diary and other private papers. . . . Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, 1763.

iv, 60p. 20cm.

E9515

*NYHS *N γ HS

1764

73. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, quarto. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, November 15, 1763, and continued till the 7th day of December following. Being the eighth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1764.

74, 121p. 30cm.

*N γ SL 'PRO

74. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, quarto. At two sessions of General Assembly began at Perth-Amboy, February 14, 1764, and continued till the 23d of the same month. Being the ninth and tenth sessions of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1764.

40p. 30cm.

*N γ SL 'PRO

75. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, November 15, 1763, and continued till the 7th day of December following. Being the eighth session of the twentieth

assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1764.

38p. 30cm.

E9750

*NJSL (pp. 1-18 imperfect) 'PRO

76. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At two sessions of General Assembly, began at Perth-Amboy, February 14, 1764, and continued till the 23d of the same month. Being the ninth and tenth sessions of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge; in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1764.

22p. 30cm.

E9751

*NJSL *N7HS 'PRO

77. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly began at Burlington, May 21, 1763, and continued till the 20th day of June following. Being the eleventh session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1764.

74p. 30cm.

E10088

*NJSL 'PRO

78. NEW JERSEY, COLLEGE OF. An account of the College of New-Jersey. In which are described the methods of government, modes of instruction, manner and expences of living in the same, &c. With a prospect of the College neatly engraved. Published, by order of the trustees, for the information of the public; particularly of the friends and benefactors of the institution, in Europe and America. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker. 1764.

47p. plate(fold.) 22cm.

The plate, an engraving of Aula Nassovica, is frequently lacking.

E9752 S53032

*BA *NYPL *PU *LC 'HL 'HC 'CHS (BM HSP listed in Evans but say it apparently is not in library.)

79. PARKER, JAMES, 1714-1770. *Conductor generalis: or, the office, duty, and authority of justices of the peace, high-sheriffs, under-sheriffs, coroners, constables, gaolers, jurymen, and overseers of the poor. As also the office of clerks of assize, and of the peace, &c.* Compiled chiefly from Burn's Justice, and the several other books on those subjects, as far as they extend and can be adapted to these American Colonies. By James Parker, one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex County, in New-Jersey. The whole alphabetically digested under the several titles; with a table directing to the ready finding out the proper matter under those titles. To which is added, *A Treatise on the law of descents in fee-simple: By William Blackstone, esq; barrister at law, Vinerian professor of the Laws of England: with several choice maxims in law &c.* Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed [by James Parker] for, and sold by Garrat Noel, near the Merchant's Coffee-House in New-York. 1764.

xvi, 592p. 19cm.

AAS copy has imprint "Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker: Sold also by David Hall, Printer in Philadelphia."

NJHS copy has imprint "Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker: Sold also by John Holt, near Exchange, in New York."

E9775

*NYPL *AAS *NJHS *TPL 'HL LC

1765

80. THE CONSTITUTIONAL courier. Containing matters interesting to liberty—and no wise repugnant to loyalty. Numb. 1. Saturday, September 21. 1765. [Woodbridge, New-Jersey] Printed by Andrew Marvel [William Goddard] at the Sign of the bribe refused, on Constitution Hill, North America. [1765]

Broadside. 39.5×25.5cm.

E9941

For account of different editions and location of copies see Introduction.

81. GT. BRITAIN. PARLIAMENT. Anno regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, quinto. At the parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the nineteenth day of May, anno-Dom. 1761, in the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. And from thence continued by several prorogations to the tenth day of January 1765, being the fourth session of the twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain. London:

Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty: And, re-printed by James Parker, in the Province of New-Jersey [1765]

40p. 21.5cm.

This is the Woodbridge, N.J., 1765 edition of the Stamp Act.

E9989

LOC *NYPL *NjHS

82. THE LAST speech, confession, birth, parentage and education, of John Grimes, John Fagan, and John Johnson, alias Johnson Cochran, who were executed at Gallows-Hill, in the city of Burlington, on Wednesday the 28th of August, 1765, for burglary and felony committed in the County of Burlington. . . . [Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker? 1765]

Broadside.

E10036

LCP (reports not in library)

83. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, quinto. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, May 21, 1765, and continued till the 20th day of June following. Being the eleventh session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1765.

87, [1]p. 30cm.

*NjSL *NjHS 'PRO

84. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, May 21, 1765, and continued till the 20th day of June following. Being the eleventh session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province. 1765.

74p. 30cm.

E10088

*NJSL 'PRO

85. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, November 26, 1765, and continued till the 30th following. Being the twelfth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, in New-Jersey: Printed by

James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1765.

11p. 30cm.

E10089

*NJSJL 'PRO *N7HS (pp. 9-11 wanting)

86. PIERSON, JOHN, 1690-1770. A discourse on the nature and benefits of Christ's intercession in Heaven. . . . Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker. 1765.

23p. 18cm.

E10141

*LCP LOC

87. SMITH, CHARLES JEFFERY, 1740-1770. The nature and necessity of regeneration, considered in a discourse delivered at Williamsburgh, in Virginia: with a dedication to the Episcopal Church in that city; containing an apology for Presbyterians. . . . Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by Samuel F. Parker. 1765.

xvi, 62p. 18cm.

E10164

*LOC *NYHS

88. SMITH, SAMUEL, 1720-1776. The history of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria, or New-Jersey: containing, an account of its first settlement, progressive improvements, the original and present constitution, and other events, to the year 1721. With some particulars since; and a short view of its present state. By Samuel Smith. Burlington, New-Jersey: Printed and sold by James Parker: Sold also by David Hall, in Philadelphia, 1765.

x, 573, 111p. 22cm.

E10166

*7CB *NYPL *HSP *N7HS *CU *LC *LCP *NYHS *BA 'BM 'HL 'WLC

89. WATKINSON, EDWARD. An essay upon oeconomy. The fourth edition. . . . London; Printed: Re-printed and sold by James Parker, Woodbridge. 1765.

35p. 18.5cm.

E10199

*MHS (incomplete; p. 33 to end wanting)

90. WHEELOCK, ELEAZAR, 1711-1779. New-Jersey, September 5, 1765. [Recommendations of the Indian Charity-School from impor-

tant persons in the Colonies] [Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker? 1765]

Broadside. fol.

E10208

1766

91. GREEN, JACOB, 1722-1796. Christian baptism. A sermon delivered at Hanover, in New-Jersey, November 4th, 1764. . . . Woodbridge, New-Jersey: Printed by Samuel F. Parker, 1766.

38p. 18cm.

E10324

*NYHS

92. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, sexto. At a session of General Assembly began at Perth-Amboy, June 11th, 1766, and continued till the 28th of the same month. Being the twelfth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1766.

50, [1]p. 30cm.

E10412

*NJSL *NYHS 'PRO

93. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Perth Amboy, June 11th, 1766, and continued till the 28th of the same month. Being the thirteenth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province, 1766.

54p. 30cm.

E10413

*NJSL *NYHS

94. OGDEN, DAVID, 1707-1800. The claim of the inhabitants of the town of Newark: in virtue of the Indian purchase made by the first settlers of Newark, in 1667, stated and considered. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by Samuel F. Parker, 1766.

14p. 19cm.

E10435

HSP (has only facsimile) *NYPL 'HL

1767

95. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, septimo. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, June 9th, 1767, and continued till the 24th of the same month. Being the fourteenth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1767.

30p. 30cm.

E10703

*N7SL *N7HS 'PRO

96. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, June 9, 1767, and continued till the 24th day of June following. Being the fourteenth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1767.

34p. 30cm.

E10704

*NJSL

97. OGDEN, DAVID, 1707-1800. To the several persons claiming under the Indian purchases, called the Mountain, Horsneck and Van Gieson purchases. [Dated, Newark February 20, 1767. Woodbridge: Printed by James Parker? 1767]

8p. 21cm.

E10720

*PU

98. WATKINSON, EDWARD. Essay upon oeconomy. Woodbridge, James Parker, 1767.

Listed by Nelson but found nowhere else; cf. No. 89.

1768

99. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, octavo. At a session of General Assembly, began at Perth-Amboy, April 12, 1768, and continued till the 10th of May following. Being the fifteenth session of the twentieth assem-

bly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1768.

6op. 30cm.

E10996

*N^YSL 'PRO

100. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Perth-Amboy, April 12, 1768, and continued till the 10th of May following. Being the fifteenth session of the twentieth assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey. Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1768.

43p. 30cm.

E10998

*N^JSL *N^YHS 'PRO

1769

101. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, October 10, 1769, and continued till the 6th of December following. Being the first session of the twenty-first assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1769.

123p. 30cm.

The first six acts passed November 16; the remaining twenty acts passed December 6, 1769.

*N^YSL 'PRO

102. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, October 10, 1769, and continued till the 6th day of December following. Being the first session of the twenty-first assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province, 1769.

94p. 30cm.

E11767

*N^YSL 'PRO *N^YHS (pp. 1-24 wanting)

1770

103. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord, 1771. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1770]

E11899

103a. MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS. History of Belisarius, the heroik and humane Roman general. A new translation from the French. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1770.

Listed in *Illus. cat. of Nelson sale* (1915) but found nowhere else.

104. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. [10 October–6 December. 1769] Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1770?

E11762

105. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, March 14, 1770, and continued till the 27th of the same month. Being the second session of the twenty-first assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province, 1770.

23, [1]p. 30cm.

E11763?

*N7SL

106. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, undecimo. At a session began at Perth-Amboy, September 26, 1770, and continued till the 27th of October following. Being the third session of the twenty-first assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1770.

28, [1]p. 30cm.

E11764

*N7SL *N7HS 'PRO

107. NEW JERSEY. A proclamation. [Proroguing the Assembly] Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins? 1770.

Broadside fol.

E11766

108. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, March 14, 1770, and continued till the 27th of the same month. Being the second session of the twenty-first assembly of New-Jersey. Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed by James Parker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province, 1770.

25p. 30cm.

E11768

*N⁷SL *N⁷HS

109. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session, began at Perth Amboy, September 26, 1770, and continued till the 27th of October following. Being the third session of the 21st assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington; in New Jersey: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province, 1770.

53p. 34cm.

E11769

*N⁷SL *NYHS *N⁷HS 'PRO

1771

110. A BILL in the chancery of New-Jersey, at a suit of Priscilla Bland, John Mann and Mercy his wife; against Redford Ashfield, and others. [n.p.] Printed in the year, 1771.

25p. 32cm.

*NYHS *HSP

111. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord, 1772. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1771]

[40]p. 17cm.

E12254

*LC 'N⁷SL *HSP (lacks pp. 39-40)

112. CHANDLER, THOMAS BRADBURY, 1726-1790. A sermon preached before the corporation for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen, in the communion of the Church of England in America; at their anniversary meeting on October 2d, 1771, at Perth-Amboy. To which is annexed a brief abstract of their proceedings. . . . Sold for the benefit of the fund. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins [1771]

iii, 76p. 18.5cm.

Reprinted in Philadelphia in 1830.

E12008

*LCP *AAS *JCB *N⁷HS LOC (LC could not find 2/2/29.)

113. MOODY, THOMAS. A compendium of surveying; or the Surveyor's pocket companion. Shewing, by a small table, how to work trigonometry, without the help of the logarithms, sines, tangents or secants;—likewise by the same table, a short easy way to find the area of a triangle, by having two sides and the included angle given; and to ascertain the true content of any piece or tract of land, either by taking the field notes in one corner or angle of the same, or in or near the middle of the field; or having the course and distance of the out boundary; and much truer than any one can do by plotting; to which is added, how to find the quantity of the angles and then to prove the field notes, whether they were taken true in the field or not. By Thomas Moody, Philomathematicus. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, for the author, 1771.

[1]—iii, 1—48p. 17cm.

E12129

*NYHS

114. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, duodecimo. At a session, began at Burlington, April 17, 1771, and continued by adjournments and prorogations until the 21st day of December following. Being the fourth session of the twenty-first assembly, of New Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1771.

74[1]p. 30cm.

E12150

*N^JSL *N^JHS

115. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Burlington, Wednesday, April 17, 1771, and continued till [the 21 day of December following] Being the fourth session of the 21st assembly of New-Jersey. [Sitting the first] Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, Printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey. 1771.

39p. 34cm.

The words and date in brackets above are inserted in manuscript, in blanks left for the purpose.

E12151

*N^JSL *NYHS 'PRO

116. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey. At a session of General Assembly, began at Burlington, Wednesday the 17th of April 1771, and continued by

adjournments and prorogations, until the [21st] day of [December] following. Being the second sitting of the fourth session of the 21st assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King for the Province of New-Jersey. 1771.

79p. 34cm.

E12151

*N7SL *NYHS 'PRO

117. THE OECONOMY of human life. Translated from an Indian manuscript, written by an ancient Bramin. To which is prefixed, an account of the manner in which the said manuscript was discovered. In a letter from an English gentleman, now residing in China, to the Earl of * * *. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, in Market-Street, 1771.

xii, 1l., 54, 70p. 12.5cm.

In two parts, each having a separate title-page.

*TPL

1772

118. . . . THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord, 1773. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, [1772]

[40]p. 17cm.

E12584

*N7HS *AAS *NYHS (lacks pp. 39-40) *HSP *LC 'NYSL

119. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, duodecimo. At a session began at Perth-Amboy, Wednesday, August 19th, 1772, and continued until the 26th day of September following. Being the first session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1772.

67, [1]p. 30cm.

*N7SL *N7HS

120. NEW JERSEY. Extracts from the minutes and proceedings of the Assembly of New-Jersey, relative to the robbery of the Eastern treasury, at the session held at Perth-Amboy in September 1772. Published, at the request of many freeholders of New-Jersey, by the speaker. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1772]

32p. 26cm.

E12478 S53107

*LC

121. NEW JERSEY. Laws, and votes of the last session of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. [August 19–September 26, 1772] Burlington, New-Jersey: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1772.

E12479 S53144

This is very likely the same as No. 122.

122. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey. At a session began at Perth-Amboy, Wednesday, August 19th, 1772, and continued until the 26th day of September following. Being the first session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, Printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1772.

105p. 34cm.

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS 'PRO *N~~J~~HS (lacks pp. 93–105)

123. WOOLMAN, JOHN, 1720–1773. An Epistle to the quarterly and monthly meetings of friends. [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1772]

16p. 21cm.

Nelson questions Burlington as place of publication.

E12630

*HSP 'HL

1773

124. [BENEZET, ANTHONY] 1713–1784. Brief considerations on slavery, and the expediency of its abolition. With some hints on the means whereby it may be gradually effected. Recommended to the serious attention of all, and especially of those entrusted with the powers of legislation. . . . Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1773.

16p. 20cm.

Nelson questions the author Benezet.

E12701

*JCB *NYPL *LC *N~~J~~HS

125. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord 1774. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins in Market-Street [1773]

40p. 17cm.

E13048

*NYHS

126. CHRIST, the Christian's life: in a sermon on John XIV, 19. . . . Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1773.

29p. 19cm.

E12718

*N7HS *7CB 'HL

127. MASON, WILLIAM. Methodism displayed, and enthusiasm detected; intended as an antidote against, and a preservative from the delusive principles and unscriptural doctrines of a modern set of seducing preachers: and as a defense of our regular and orthodox clergy, from their unjust reflections. Addressed to the Rev. Mr. Romaine, the Rev. Mr. Jones, &c. . . . The sixth edition enlarged. London, Printed; and Burlington; Re-printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1773.

31p. 19cm.

E12846

*N7HS

128. NEW JERSEY. A bill in the chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of Robert Barclay, against William, earl of Stirling, and others, proprietors of the Eastern division of the Province of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1773.

51p. 32.5cm.

E12882 S53074

*NYPL *HSP 'HL

129. NEW JERSEY. A bill in the chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of Samuel Smith, esq. one of the treasurers of New-Jersey, against Archibald Kennedy, esq. and others. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1773.

11p. 30.5cm.

*NYPL

130. RELLY, REV. JAMES. A short specimen of apostolick preaching. . . . Burlington, N.J. 1773.

'HL

131. SHARP, GRANVILLE, 1735-1813. An essay on slavery, proving from Scripture its inconsistency with humanity and religion; in answer to a late publication, entitled, "The African trade for negro slaves shewn to be consistent with principles of humanity, and with the laws of revealed religion." By Granville Sharp, esq. With an introductory preface, containing the sentiments of the Monthly re-

viewers on that publication; and the opinion of several eminent writers on the subject. To which is added, An Elegy on the miserable state of an African slave, by the celebrated and ingenious William Shennstone, esq. . . . Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1773. xvi, 17-28p. 21cm.

E13005

*BA *JCB *LOC *AAS *NYHS

1774

132. BAXTER, RICHARD, 1615-1691. The saints everlasting rest: or, a treatise of the blessed state of the saints in their enjoyment of God in glory. [an extract from the works of Mr. Baxter.] Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1774.

442p. 1l. (A Christian library, v. 37) 15.5cm.

*PU

133. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord 1775. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1774]

136lp. 18cm.

E13690

*HSP *LC

134. JONES, DAVID, 1736-1820. A journal of two visits made to some nations of Indians on the west side of the River Ohio, in the years 1772 and 1773. By the Rev. David Jones, minister of the Gospel at Freehold in New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1774.

95, [1]p. 20.5cm.

E13356

*HC *JCB *NL *AAS (lacks t.-p., p. 95)

135. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae Franciae & Hiberniae, decimo quarto. At a season began at Burlington, Wednesday November 10, 1773, and continued until the 11th day of March following. Being the second session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King for the Province of New-Jersey, 1774.

160, [2]p. 30cm.

E13458 S63061

*N7HS *LCP *N7SL *HSP

136. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey. At a session began at Burlington, Wednesday, November 10, 1773, and continued until the 11th day of March following. Being the second session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1774.

215p. 34cm.

E13459

*NYPL *NJSLS *MYHS *NJHS (lacks pp. 1-56) 'PRO

137. SEWEL, WILLIAM, 1650-1725. The history of the rise, increase and progress of the Christian people called Quakers; with several remarkable occurrences, intermixed. . . . The third edition, corrected. Burlington, New-Jersey: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1774.

xii, 812, 16p. 31cm.

E13607

*MHS *TPL *NJHS *AAS *JCB *NYHS 'BM

138. WAKE, BALDWIN. To Samuel Allinson, Esquire, of Burlington. Good sir, What a pity it is that you and I should weary our brains, and thumb our dictionaries, so many weeks together, for no other purpose than to be laughed at! . . . [Concerning the indenture of a free negro. With affidavit of Daniel Ellis. Signed, Baldwin Wake. Franklin Park, December 17, 1774. [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1774]

Broadside. 33X21cm.

E13753

*HSP

1775

139. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, called Earl of Stirling 1726-1783. On the 24th of November, 1773, the Earl of Stirling made the following motion in the Council of New-Jersey: . . . [Burlington? N.J.: Printed by Isaac Collins? 1775?]

No title; text begins as above. Title-page if any, lacking. A compilation, apparently made by William Alexander, known as the Earl of Stirling, containing minutes of proceedings in the Council of New Jersey, and letters exchanged between Alexander and Samuel Ogden, relating to charges made by Alexander against Ogden, of improper action in examining persons accused of robbing the provincial treasury. The papers are dated from November 24, 1773, to November 16, 1774. For an account of the episode, the correspondence, and mention of the pamphlet see W. A. Duer, *Life of William Alexander* (1847), pp. 97-111.

'HL

140. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord, 1776. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, in Market-Street [1775]

[40]p. 17cm.

E14524

*LOC *NYHS *NYSL *N7HS (very imperfect copy)

141. CROWLEY, ANN, 1757-1774. Some expressions of Ann Crowley, daughter of Thomas and Mary Crowley, of London, during her last illness. . . . With an introductory testimony concerning her, from the family. . . . Third edition. [Edited by Thomas Crowley] Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1775.

30p. 19.5cm.

E13999

*HSP

142. FISHER, GEORGE. The American instructor: or, young man's best companion. Containing, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetick, in an easier way than any yet published; and how to qualify any person for business, without the help of a master. Instructions to write variety of hands, with copies both in prose and verse. How to write letters on business or friendship, Forms of indentures, bonds, bills of sale, receipts, wills, leases, releases, &c. Also merchant's accompts, and a short and easy method of shop and book-keeping; with a description of the several American Colonies. Together with the carpenter's plain and exact rule; shewing how to measure carpenters, joiners, sawyers, bricklayers, plaisterers, plumbers, masons, glasiors and painters work. How to undertake each work and at what price; the rates of each commodity, and the common wages of journeymen; with Gunter's line; and Coggeshal's description of the sliding-rule. Likewise the practical gauger made easy; the art of dialing, and how to erect and fix any dial; with instructions for dying and colouring and making colours. To which is added, The Poor planters physician. With instructions for marking on linnen; how to pickle and preserve; to make divers sorts of wine; and many excellent plaisters and medicines, necessary in all families. And also prudent advice to young tradesmen and dealers. The whole better adapted to these American Colonies, than any other book of the like kind. By George Fisher accomptant. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1775.

E14458

143. FISHER, GEORGE. The instructor: or, young man's companion. Containing, spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetick, in an easier way than any yet published; and how to qualify any person for business, without the help of a master. Instructions to write variety of hands, with copies both in prose and verse. How to write letters on business or friendship. Forms of indentures, bonds, bills of sale, receipts, wills, leases, releases, &c. Also merchants accounts, and a short and easy method of shop and bookkeeping; with a description of the product, counties and market towns of England & Wales. Together with the method of measuring carpenters, joiners, sawyers, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, masons, glaziers, and painters work. How to undertake each work, and at what price; the rates of each commodity, and the common wages of journeymen; with the description of Gunter's line, and Coggeshall's sliding rule. Likewise the practical gauger made easy; the art of dialling, and how to erect and fix dials; with instructions for dying, colouring and making colours; and some general observations for gardening every month in the year. To which is added, the Family's Best Companion: with instructions how to pickle and preserve; to make divers sorts of wine; and many excellent plasters and medicines, necessary in all families. And a compendium of the sciences of geography and astronomy, containing, a brief description of the different parts of the earth, and a survey of the celestial bodies. Also some useful interest-tables. By George Fisher, accountant. The twenty-first edition corrected and improved. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1775.

xii, 372p. 17cm.

*JCB

144. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo quinto. At a session began at Perth Amboy, Wednesday January 11, 1775, and continued until the 13th day of February following. Being the third session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1775.

28p. 30cm.

E1428o

*NJSLS *NJSLS

145. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii III Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo sexto. At a session began at Burlington, Wednesday, November 15, 1775, and continued until the 6th

day of December following. Being the fourth session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1775.

20, 11p. 30cm.

E14281

*N~~Y~~SL

146. NEW JERSEY. Extracts from the Journal of proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, held at Trenton in the months of May, June and August, 1775. Published by order. [Signed, Charles Thomson, sec.] Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1775.

2, 42p. 19cm.

E14282 see S53106

*LCP *NYPL *N~~Y~~HS *HSP (Evans lists BA but this is a reprint.)

147. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the votes and proceedings of the Provincial congress of New-Jersey, held at Trenton in the month of October 1775. Published by order. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1775.

2p.l., 3-78p. 20.5cm.

E14284

*NYPL *LC *N~~Y~~SL *HL *HSP *N~~Y~~HS

148. NEW JERSEY. A message to the council [from the governor, William Franklin] Dec. 6, 1775. [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1775]

Broadside 31.5×20.5cm.

*NYPL

149. NEW JERSEY. A message to the Governor from the council. Council-chamber, Dec. 4, 1775. [Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, 1775?]

Broadside 31.5×21.5cm.

*NYPL

150. NEW JERSEY. To his excellency William Franklin, esquire, captain-general, governor and commander in chief, in and over the Province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c. The Humble address of His Majesty's Council for the said Province. [Expressing their allegiance to the crown] John Stevens, speaker. Council Chamber,

Nov. 25, 1775. To which his excellency was pleased to make the following reply. . . . [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1775]
Broadside 31.5×20.5cm.

E14286

*LCP *NYPL

151. NEW JERSEY. To his excellency William Franklin, esquire, captain-general, governor and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's Colony of Nova-Caesarea or New Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c. The humble address of the Representatives of the said Colony in General Assembly convened. [Resolutions to support the government of Great Britain] Cortland Skinner, speaker. House of Assembly, Nov. 29, 1775. To which the governor was pleased to return the following answer. . . . [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1775]

Broadside 30.5×19cm.

E14287

*LCP

152. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey. At a session began at Perth-Amboy, Wednesday January 11, 1775, and continued until the 13th day of February following. Being the third session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, Printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1775.

62p. 31.5cm.

E14288

*NYPL *NYHS *NjSL 'PRO

153. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey. At a sitting began at Burlington, Monday, May 15, 1775, and continued until the 20th day of the same month. Being the first sitting of the fourth session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1775.

31p. 31cm.

E14289

*NYPL *NYHS *NjSL 'PRO

154. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey. At a sitting began at Burlington, Wed-

nesday, November 15, 1775, and continued until the 6th day of December following. Being the second sitting of the fourth session of the twenty-second assembly of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1775.

39p. 34cm.

E14290

*NYPL *NYHS *NYSL 'PRO

1776

155. . . . THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord 1777. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins in Market Street. [1776]

36p. 18cm.

E15118

*LOC *AAS *HSP 'NYSL

156. HUTCHINS' improved: being an almanack and ephemeris of the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the sun; and the rising, setting and southing of the moon, for the year of our Lord 1777: Being the first after leap year. . . . By John Nathan Hutchins, philom. Newark, in New Jersey; Printed and sold by Hugh Gaine [1776]

1361p. 17cm.

E14807

*Mr. Louis Bamberger¹ 'HL (lacks pp. 33-36)

157. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, from the surrender of the government to Queen Anne, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1702, to the 14th day of January 1776. To which is annexed, the Ordinance for regulating and establishing the fees of the Court of Chancery of said Province. With three alphabetical tables, and an index. Compiled and published under the appointment of the General Assembly, and compared with the original acts, by Samuel Allinson. . . . Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the King, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1776.

viii, 493, 6, 6, 4, 4, 3, 15p. 34cm.

E14911 S53046

*BA *CU *NYSL *TPL *HSP *LCP *AAS *MHS *JCB *NYHS 'HS 'NYSL

¹ See Introduction.

158. NEW JERSEY. Burlington, November, 1776. Sir, General Howe, after being presented with the fairest opportunity to come to a general agreement with the brave troops of the United States, at the White-Plains, thought proper to decline a battle, and suddenly retreated towards New-York [a circular letter from Governor William Livingston calling upon the militia of the State to emulate their brethren in South Carolina] [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins. 1776]

Broadside $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17$ cm.

E14916

*LCP, LC (MS)

159. NEW JERSEY. Constitution of New-Jersey. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins. 1776.

12p. 24cm.

E14912

*LOC

160. NEW JERSEY. [Governor Livingston's circular letter to the colonels of militia in the State of New Jersey] Burlington, Nov. 24, 1776.

Broadside 19×17.5 cm.

Title in manuscript at head of sheet.

*LCP LC (MS)

161. NEW JERSEY. In provincial congress, New-Jersey, Burlington, June 14, 1776. . . . Resolved therefore, that five battalions, consisting of eight companies of seventy-eight non-commissioned officers and privates, be immediately got in readiness and marched to New-York. . . . By order of Congress, Samuel Tucker, president.

Broadside 39×22 cm.

*NYHS

162. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the votes and proceedings of the Convention of New-Jersey. Begun at Burlington the 10th of June 1776, and thence continued by adjournment at Trenton and New Brunswick to the 21st of August following. To which is annexed, sundry ordinances, and the constitution. Published by order. Burlington, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1776.

15op. 20cm.

E14914 S53140

*NYPL *LC *HL *HSP

163. NEW JERSEY. A letter from his excellency William Franklin, esquire; to the honorable the gentleman of His Majesty's Council and to the gentlemen of the House of Representatives of His Majesty's Province of New-Jersey. [Giving his statement of the events leading to his expulsion as governor of the Province by action of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey. With] postscript, Burlington, June 22, 1776. . . . William Franklin. [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins 1776.]

3p. 41cm.

E14915

*LCP *HSP *NYPL

164. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating the militia of New-Jersey, passed at a sitting of the Provincial Congress, held at Trenton, in the month of October, 1775. To which is annexed the Continental articles of war. Burlington, Printed by Isaac Collins, 1776.

E14917

'HL

165. THE NEW YORK gazette: and the weekly mercury. Containing the freshest advices foreign and domestick. Nos. 1301-1307. September 21-November 2, 1776. Printed by Hugh Gaine, at Newark, in East-New-Jersey. 1776.

no.1301—2p. 45.5cm; no.1302-1307—4p. 29.5cm.

E14944

*NYPL *AAS (No. 1302 only)

166. RELLY, JAMES, 1722?-1778. Christian hymns, poems, and spiritual songs, sacred to the praise of God our Saviour. By James and John Relly. . . . Burlington [N.J.]: Re-printed by Isaac Collins, in Market-Street, 1776.

1p.l., iv, [31-236, 181p. 19cm.

E15042

*HC *LOC *NYPL *NYHS *AAS *NYHS 'NYSL JHL BM

167. SEWEL, WILLIAM. The history of the rise, increase and progress of the Christian people called Quakers: with several remarkable occurrences intermixed. The third edition, corrected. Burlington, New-Jersey: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1776.

xii, 812, 16p.

A part of the edition of 1774, bears the date 1776, according to Allibone.

E15081

1777

168. THE BURLINGTON almanack for the year of our Lord. 1778. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Burlington: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins in Market Street. [1777]

1361p. 18cm.

E15617

*NjHS *AAS *NYHS *HSP *LC

169. NEW JERSEY. An act for the better regulating the militia. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins. 1777.

14p. 23.5cm.

E15458

*LCP

170. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776, and continued by adjournments. To which is prefixed, the Constitution of the State. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

x, 48p. 35cm.

E15459

*HSP *NjSL *NYPL *NYHS *LC (NYPL, LC, and NYHS copies slightly imperfect.)

171. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776, and continued by adjournments. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

49-80p. 31cm.

May 12-June 7, 1777.

E15460

*NYPL *NjSL *NYHS *HSP *LCP *NYSL

172. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776, and continued by adjournments till the 11th of October, 1777. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

81-128p. 31cm.

E15461

NYPL *NjSL *NYHS *HSP *NjHS

173. NEW JERSEY. By his excellency, esquire, governor, captain-general and commander in chief in and over the State of New-Jersey,

and Territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same. Proclamation. [Strictly charging and commanding all justices of the peace to carry into execution act to punish traitors and disaffected persons.] Given under my hand, and seal at arms at Haddonfield, the fifth day of February, 1777. Signed: Wil. Livingston.

Broadside 38×26cm.

E15462

*NYHS

174. NEW JERSEY. By his excellency, William Livingston, esquire, governor, captain-general and commander in chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same. A proclamation. [Relating to persons passing into the enemy lines.] Given . . . at Morris-town, [August 14, 1777]

Broadside 43×30cm.

LC (MS)

175. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Princeton, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and continued by adjournments. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777. 95p. 31.5cm.

Covers August 27, 1776—June 7, 1777.

*NYHS *NJS L

176. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the State of New-Jersey from September 3, to October 11, 1777. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

E15463

177. NEW JERSEY. Law of New Jersey for purchasing clothes for New Jersey regiments, Nov. 27, 1777. [n.p., n.d.]

"Fifty copies only printed" (Sabin).

S53142

178. NEW JERSEY. Speech of his excellency William Livingston, esquire, governor, captain-general and commander in chief of the State of New-Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same; To the honorable the Council, and the General Assembly of the said state. . . . Wil. Livingston. Haddon-

field, 25th February, 1777. [Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777]

4p. 30cm.

E15464

*LCP

179. NEW JERSEY. To the officers and soldiers of the militia in the Counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland. Friends and fellow soldiers, The enemy have thrown a considerable force into your state. . . . [Inviting their cooperation in repelling the invasion. Signed] Geo. Washington. [and endorsed by] Wil. Livingston. Trenton, Nov. 23, 1777. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

Broadside.

E15465

HSP (could not locate 2/1/29)

180. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776 and continued by adjournments. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777.

148p. 32cm.

E15466

*NYPL (copy imperfect; has pp. 1-100 only) *N7SL *LCP *N7HS 'HL

181. THE NEW JERSEY gazette. Dec. 5-Dec. 31, 1777.

1778

182. NEW JERSEY. An act for recovering the arrears of certain taxes. . . . Passed at Trenton, December 8, 1778. Caleb Camp, speaker pro temp. [n.p., n.d.]

Broadside 40×24cm.

*N7HS

183. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 28th day of October 1777, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting of their second session. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1778.

24, [2]p. 32cm.

E15926

*N7HS *CU *NYPL *N7SL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'N7SL

184. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 28th day of October 1777, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting of their second session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1778.

1271-84p. 32cm.

E15927

*NjHS *CU *NYPL *NjSL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'NYSL

185. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. Being the third sitting of their second session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1778.

85-91p. 32cm.

E15928

*NjHS *NYPL *NjSL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'NYSL

186. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 28th day of October, 1777, and continued by adjournments until the 8th of October, 1778. Being the fourth sitting of their second session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1778.

1931-109p. 32cm.

E15929

*NjHS *CU *NYPL *NjSL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'NYSL

187. NEW JERSEY. Advertisement. The general proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, will attend at the Court-house in Free-hold, in the County of Monmouth on Wednesday the twelfth day of August, to dispose of rights to locate vacant lands, adjacent to the salt-works in said county. July 24, 1778.

Broadside. 18×15cm.

*NYHS

188. THE NEW-JERSEY almanack for the year of our Lord 1779. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1778]

1321p. 16.5cm.

E16095

*AAS *NjHS (has pp. 1-18 only) 'HL

189. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.-Dec. 1778.

1779

190. BENEZET, ANTHONY, 1713-1784. The mighty destroyer displayed, in some account of the dreadful havock made by the mistaken use as well as abuse of distilled spirituous liquors. By a Lover of mankind. . . . Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins. 1779.

48p. 16cm.

E16203

*NYHS

191. [CASE, WHEELER] *d.* 1793. Poems on several occurrences [*sic*] in the present grand struggle for American liberty: containing 1. A contest between the eagle and the crane. 2. A dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild. 3. St. Clair's retreat and Burgoyne's defeat. 4. The first chapter of the lamentations of Burgoyne. 5. The fall of Burgoyne. 6. The vanity of trusting to an arm of flesh. 7. The tragical death of Miss Jane M'Crea. 8. An answer for the messengers of the nation. The fifth edition. Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock. 1779.

24p.

E16218

192. GREEN, JACOB, 1722-1796. A fast sermon, pointing out the sins and vices, which the author humbly supposes are the principle [*sic*] grounds of God's controversy with the people of this land. By Jacob Green, A.M. Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1779.

E16296

193. ———. A sermon delivered at Hanover, (in New-Jersey) April 22d, 1778. Being the day of public fasting and prayer throughout the United States of America. By Jacob Green. . . . Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, at his office, 1779.

ii, 3-23p. 17cm.

Note on title-page: "N.B. The scarcity of paper has prevented the printing this sermon till this time: But 'tis thought it may not be unseasonable."

"P.S. Plan or scheme for emancipating slaves: p. 23."

*NYPL *NYHS *NJHS

194. HAND, STEPHEN. Verses on the sixth, seventh and eighth chapters of Genesis. [Chatham? Printed by Shepard Kollock? 1779?]

New Jersey journal for June 8, 1779, has the following advertisement: "Just published and to be sold by Foster Horton, in Chatham and John Dixon at Settle Hill,

verses, etc." To date this has not been located by any bibliographer. The Foster Horton shop was opposite Kollock's printing office and it seems reasonable to believe that Kollock printed it.

195. NEW JERSEY. An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this State. [Passed at Mountholly, December 27, 1779]

Broadside 33×23cm.

NYHS has photostat.

196. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting of their third session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins; 1779.

45, [1]p. 31cm.

E16393

*N⁷HS *NYPL *N⁷SL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'HL 'N⁷SL

197. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting of this third session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

[47]-124p. 31cm.

E16394

*N⁷HS *NYPL *N⁷SL *MHS *NYHS *HSP 'NYSL

198. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the last sitting of their third session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

[125]-139, 1p. 32cm.

E16395

*NYPL MHS (does not have a copy) *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'NYSL *N⁷SL

199. NEW JERSEY. Gentlemen, the Legislative-Council and General Assembly . . . beg leave to congratulate you. . . . September 29, 1779. [Trenton: 1779]

Broadside

'HL

200. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the State of New-Jersey, at a session of the General Assembly begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776, and continued by adjournments until the 11th of October, 1777. Being the last

sitting of their first session. Trenton, Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.
[97]-126p. 33cm.

September 3-October 11, 1777.

E16396

*N^JHS *LC *NYHS *N^JSL *LCP

201. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton on Tuesday the 28th of October, in the year of our Lord 1777. Being their second session. Trenton, Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

114p. 33cm.

October 28, 1777-October 8, 1778.

E16397

*N^JHS *LC *NYHS *N^JSL *LCP

202. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August 1776, and continued by adjournments until the 11th of October, 1777. Being the last sitting of their first session. [September 3, 1777-October 11, 1777] Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

4, 153-206p. 32cm.

E16398

*N^JSL *N^JHS *LCP 'HL *LC

203. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 28th day of October, 1777, and continued by adjournments until the 8th of October, 1778. Being their second session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

204p. 32cm.

E16399

*NYPL *N^JSL *LCP *LC *N^JHS

204. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting of their third session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

64p. 31cm.

October 27-December 12, 1778.

E16400

*NYPL *N^JSL *LCP *LC *N^JHS 'HL

205. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting of their third session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

[65]1-156p. 32cm.

April 20-June 12, 1779.

E16401

*N~~J~~HS *NYPL *N~~J~~SL *LCP *LC 'HL

206. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 27th day of October, 1778, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting of the third assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1779.

[157]1-208p. 32cm.

September 15-October 9, 1779.

E16402

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *LCP *N~~J~~HS 'HL

207. NEW-JERSEY almanack for the year of our Lord, 1780. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1779]

[32]1p. 17cm.

E16549

*AAS

208. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.-Dec., 1779.

209. THE NEW-JERSEY journal. Feb. 16-Dec., 1779.

210. OGDEN, UZAL, 1744-1822. A sermon on practical religion. Inscribed to Christians of every denomination. By the Rev. Uzal Ogden. Number 1. Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock [1779]

One thousand copies of this discourse were printed for gratuitous distribution by the printer, or by the author in Newtown, Sussex Co.

E16422

211. THE UNITED STATES almanack, for the year of our Lord, 1780. . . . Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock at his printing office;—where country shop keepers, &c. may be supplied wholesale and retail [1779]

[32]1p. 16cm.

*N~~J~~HS

1780

212. BIBLIA. NEW TESTAMENT. New testament. Trenton, Isaac Collins, 1780.

Listed by Nelson but not found anywhere else.

213. GREEN, JACOB, 1722-1796. A sermon on persons possessing the iniquities of their youth in after life. By Jacob Green, A.M. . . . Chatham, Printed by Shepard Kollock, at his printing-office, 1780.
16p. 16.5cm.

*7CB *N7HS

214. THE NEW ENGLAND primer, improved. For the more easy attaining the true reading of English. To which is added the Assembly of Divines, and Mr. Cotton's catechism. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1780.

E16876

215. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this state. n.p., 1780
Broadside 35.5×23cm.

'CSL

216. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1780.

54p. 32cm.

E16883

*N7HS *N7SL *NYPL *NYHS *HSP *LCP 'HL 'NYSL

217. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State. 1780.

1551-1781p. 32cm.

E16884

*NYPL (lacks pp. 73-76) *N7SL *NYHS HSP 'HL 'NYSL

218. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October,

1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

[79]-126p. 32cm.

E16885

*NYPL *N7SL *NYHS *HSP 'HL 'NYSL

219. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments until the 7th of October, 1780. Being the fourth sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

[127]-139, [1]p. 32cm.

E16886

*NYPL *N7SL *NYHS *HSP

220. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. Being the third session. Trenton, Printed by Isaac Collins, 1780.

106p. 33cm.

October 27, 1778—October 9, 1779.

E16887

*NYHS *N7SL

221. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. Being the first sitting of the fourth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

46p. 33cm.

October 26—December 26, 1779.

*NYHS *N7SL

222. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty. Being the second sitting of the fourth session. Trenton, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

[47]-73p. 33cm.

February 16—March 21, 1780.

*NYHS *N7SL

223. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine. Being the first and second sitting of the fourth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1780.

73, 1p. 31cm.

E16888

*N~~J~~SL

224. NEW JERSEY. A journal and proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Wednesday the tenth day of May, and on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty. Being the third and fourth sittings of the fourth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State. 1780.

1751-126p. 33cm.

May 10-October 7, 1780.

E16889

*N~~J~~HS *NYHS *N~~J~~SL

225. NEW JERSEY. Minutes and proceedings of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey in joint-meeting, from August 30, 1776 to May 1780. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

34p. 32cm.

E16890

*N~~J~~SL *LCP *LC *N~~J~~HS *NYHS

226. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. An act for compleating the quota of troops belonging to this state in the service of the United States. [Trenton?, 1780?]]

Broadside 39×24cm.

At end: "Passed at Trenton, March 11, 1780. M. EWING, JUN., clerk."

LC (MS)

227. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. An act for completing and keeping up the quota of troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States. [Passed December 26, 1780] [Trenton? 1780?]]

[2]p. 38×25cm.

LC (MS)

228. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. An act to raise and embody, for a limited time, six-hundred and twenty-four men, for the defence of the frontiers of this state. [June 14, 1780?] [Trenton? 1780?]

[4?]p. $38\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ cm.

LC (MS)

229. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. An act to compleat the three regiments of this state in the service of the United States, and to raise a company of volunteers for the defence of part of the county of Monmouth. Passed June 14th, 1780. Trenton, Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the state, [1780].

Broadside $38\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ cm.

LC (MS)

230. NEW JERSEY. State of New-Jersey. A supplemental act to the act, intituled, An act for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war; and for settling the publick account of this State. March 18, 1780 [Trenton, Isaac Collins? 1780?]

[2]p. 42×26.5 cm.

Cf. No. 215.

*N γ SL LC(MS)

231. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

112p. 31cm.

October 26–December 26, 1779.

E16891

*NYPL *N γ SL *N γ HS

232. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

[113]–182p. 32cm.

February 16–March 21, 1780.

E16892

*NYPL *N γ SL *LCP *N γ HS 'HL

233. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, Printer to the State, 1780.

1831-252p. 31cm.

May 10-June 19, 1780.

E16893

*NYPL *N7SL *N7HS 'HL

234. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 26th day of October, 1779, and continued by adjournments until the 7th of October, 1780. Being the fourth sitting of the fourth assembly. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the state, 1780.

12631-299p. 32cm.

September 13-October 7, 1780.

E16894 (2) 255-299 p.

*NYPL *N7SL *N7HS 'HL

235. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th Day of October, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780.

8p. 31cm.

October 24-27, 1780.

E16895

*NYPL *N7SL *NYHS 'HL

236. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. 1Colophon: Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 17801

191-1161p. 31cm.

October 28-November 3, 1780.

E19896

*NYPL *N7SL *NYHS 'HL

237. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. 1Colophon: Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 17801

1171-1241p. 31.5cm.

November 4-10, 1780.

E16897

*NYPL *N7SL *NYHS

238. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Colophon: Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780]

[25]-[31]p. 31.5cm.

November 11-27, 1780.

E16898

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS

239. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1780]

[34]-[40]p. 31cm.

November 18-24, 1780.

E16899

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS

240. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Colophon: Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780]

[41]-[47], 1p. 31cm.

November 25-December 1, 1780.

E16900

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS

241. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Colophon: Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1780]

[48]-[52]p. 31cm.

December 2-8, 1780.

E16901

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS

242. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins? 1780?]

[53]-[60]p. 31cm.

December 9-15, 1780. Cf. No. 255.

E16902

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *NYHS

243. NEW-JERSEY almanack for the year of our Lord 1781. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1780]

[34]p. 17cm.

E17010

*NYHS (copy slightly imperfect) *HSP

244. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.-Dec., 1780.

245. THE NEW-JERSEY journal. Jan.-Dec., 1780.

246. THE NEW-JERSEY pocket almanack for the year of our Lord 1781. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1780]

E17011

247. OGDEN, UZAL, 1744-1822. A sermon on practical religion, delivered at Newark, August 15, 1779. . . . Number II. Chatham [N.J.] Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1780.

42, [2]p. 19cm.

E16423

*NYHS *HSP

248. THE UNITED STATES almanack for the year of our Lord, 1781. . . . Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock [1780]

E17009

1781

249. [GREEN, JACOB] 1722-1796. A view of a Christian church, and church government; containing many interesting matters; with an address to our congregations, and an appendix, representing the case and circumstances of the Associated Presbytery of Morris County. To which is subjoined, a letter relative to the same subject. By the Associated Presbytery of Morris County. . . . Chatham, Shepard Kollock, 1781.

viii, 62p. 17cm.

E17553

*PU *NJHS

250. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th day of October, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State. 1781.

67p. 31cm.

November 15, 1780-January 9, 1781

E17259

*NYPL *N~~J~~SL *HSP *LCP 'NYSL

251. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th day of Octo-

ber, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1781.

[69]-118, 1p. 31cm.

May 24-June 28, 1781.

E17260

NYPL *N $\overline{J}$ SL *HSP 'NYSL

252. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th day of October, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State. 1781.

[119]-136p. 31cm.

September 21-October 6, 1781.

E17261

*NYPL *N $\overline{J}$ SL *HSP

253. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty. Being the first sitting of the fifth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1781.

70, 2p. 33cm.

October 24, 1780-January 9, 1781.

E17262

*N $\overline{J}$ HS *NYHS *N $\overline{J}$ SL

254. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Princeton, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of May, and on Wednesday the nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eight-one. Being the second and third sittings of the fifth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1781.

50p. 33cm.

May 15-October 6, 1781.

E17263

*NYHS *N $\overline{J}$ SL

255. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1781.

[61]-[108]p. 31cm.

December 16, 1780-January 9, 1781. Cf. No. 242.

E17264

*NYPL *N $\overline{J}$ HS *NYHS *LC *N $\overline{J}$ SL

256. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th day of October, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1781.

101, 11p. 31cm.

May 15-June 28, 1781.

E17265

*NYPL *NYHS *N7SL

257. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the fifth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 24th day of October, 1780, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1781.

34p. 31cm.

September 19-October 6, 1781.

E17266

*NYPL *NYHS *N7SL

258. NEW-JERSEY almanack, for the year of our Lord 1782 by Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1781]

36p. 17.5cm.

E17380

*NYHS *LC

259. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.-Dec., 1781.

260. THE NEW-JERSEY journal. Jan.-Dec., 1781.

261. THE NEW-JERSEY pocket almanack for the year 1782. By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1781]

E17381

262. OGDEN, UZAL, 1744-1822. A sermon delivered at Roxbury, in Morris County, March 19, 1781, at the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Hackett, Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock. 1781.

17p.

E17281

263. SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, 1750-1819. A funeral sermon, on the death of the Hon. Richard Stockton, Esq. Princeton, March 2,

1781. By the Rev. Samuel S. Smith, A.M., professor of divinity and moral philosophy in the college of New-Jersey. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1781.

48p. 17.5cm.

Pp. 45-48 contain an elegy, and a poem by Mrs. Stockton, whose poetical talents are generally known.

E17371

*NYPL *N7HS

264. THE UNITED STATES almanack, for the year of our Lord 1782 by Andrew Ellicott, Esq. Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock, at his office where shopkeepers and others may be supplied wholesale and retail [1781]

[36]p. 17cm.

E17379

*N7HS *AAS *LC (AAS and LC copies are imperfect.)

1782

265. DILWORTH, THOMAS, *d.* 1780. A new guide to the English tongue: in five parts. . . . Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock, 1782.

E17522

266. ———. Dilworth's spelling book. [1782]

267. LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM, 1723-1790. Philosophic solitude: or, the choice of a rural life: poem. By a Young Gentleman educated at Yale College. Trenton: Re-printed by Isaac Collins, 1782.

28p. 19.5cm.

E17574

*N7HS

268. THE NEW ENGLAND primer improved. For the more easy attaining the true reading of English. To which is added, the Assembly of Divines, and Mr. Cotton's catechism. Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock, 1782.

E17614

269. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the States. 1782.

61p. 31cm.

November 2-December 29, 1781.

E17620

*NYPL *N7SL *LC *NYSL

270. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, Printer to the State, 1782.
1631-114p. 33cm.

E17621

*NYPL *N $\overline{J}$ SL *N $\overline{J}$ HS 'NYSL

271. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.
2, 117-126p. 30cm.

September 18-October 5, 1782.

E17622

*N $\overline{J}$ SL 'NYSL

272. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey. In General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one. Being the first sitting of the sixth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.

37p. 33cm.

October 24-December 29, 1781.

E17623

*N $\overline{J}$ HS *NYHS *N $\overline{J}$ SL *LC

273. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey. In General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one. Being second and third sittings of the sixth session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.

39, 1p. 33cm.

May 15-October 5, 1782.

E17624

*NYHS *N $\overline{J}$ SL *LC

274. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being

the first sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.

81p. 31cm.

October 23–December 29, 1781.

E17625

*NYPL *NYHS *NJS�

275. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.

50p. 31cm.

May 15–June 24, 1782.

E17626

*NYPL *NYHS *NJS� *LC

276. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the sixth General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781, and continued by adjournments. Being the third sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1782.

24p. 31cm.

September 18–October 5, 1782.

E17627

*NYPL *NYHS *NJS� *LC

277. THE NEW-JERSEY almanack for the year of our Lord 1783. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1782]

36p. 16cm.

E17748

*NYPL *AAS *JCB (has pp. 1–34 only)

278. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.–Dec., 1782.

279. THE NEW-JERSEY journal. Jan.–Dec., 1782.

280. NEW-JERSEY pocket almanack, for the year, 1783. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1782]

[24]p. 10.5cm.

Interleaved with blank leaves.

*NYHS *LC

281. OGDEN, UZAL, 1744-1822. A sermon on practical religion. . . . Number III. Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1782.

vi, 46p. 17cm.

E17646

*NYHS

282. PAINE, THOMAS, 1737-1809. Letter addressed to the Abbe Raynal on the affairs of North America. . . . Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1782.

Reprinted at London, also, in this year.

E17654

283. THE UNITED STATES almanack, for the year of our Lord 1783. . . . By Roger Trueman, Esquire. Chatham: Printed and sold wholesale and retail by Shepard Kollock at his office [1782]

[36]p. 17cm.

E17747

*AAS *NYHS *NjHS (lacks pp. 33-36)

1783

284. ASH, JOHN. Grammatical institutes; or an easy introduction to Dr. Lowth's English grammar; designed for the use of schools, and to lead young gentlemen and ladies into the knowledge of the first principles of the English language. By John Ash, LL.D. With an appendix containing I. The declension of irregular and defective verbs, II. The application of grammatical institutes, III. Some useful observations on the ellipses to which are now added select lessons to instill just sentiments of virtue in youth. A new edition, revised and corrected by the author. Chatham; Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1783.

xxix, [1], 26-143p. 18cm.

*Mr. Hutchinson, of Elizabeth, N.J.

285. BENEZET, ANTHONY, 1713-1784. A serious address to the rulers of America, on the inconsistency of their conduct respecting slavery; forming a contrast between the encroachments of England on American liberty, and, American injustice in tolerating slavery, . . . [Signed, A Farmer, February, 1783] Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1783.

22p. 20cm.

Reprinted in London this year, and in Liverpool in 1784.

E17839

'BA

286. BIBLIA. OLD TESTAMENT. PSALMS. The Psalms of David, imitated in the language of the New Testament; and applied to the Christian state and worship. By I. Watts, D.D. . . . Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1783.

iv, 302p. 14.5cm.

E17844

'CPL *NYHS (copy imperfect, pp. 13-24, 36-108, 145-302 wanting)

287. BURR, AARON. Burr's Latin grammar, frequently called the Princeton grammar. Brunswick, 1783.

Advertised in *New Jersey journal*, March 5, 1783.

288. ELMER, EBENEZER, 1752-1843. An elegy on the late Francis Barber, Esq; lieutenant colonel commander of the second New-Jersey regiment. By Ebenezer Elmer, surgeon of the regiment. Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1783.

E17923 (An Elogy)

'HL

289. LEWIS, AMZI, 1746-1819. The covenant-interest, of the children of believers illustrated and proved; and considered a solid foundation for infant baptism. With an appendix, concerning the discipline of baptized children. By Amzi Lewis, A.M. pastor of the church of Christ in Florida. . . . Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1783.

64p. 19.5cm.

E18000

*LC 'CHS 'YC

290. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 22d day of October, 1782, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

28p. 31cm.

E18050

*NYPL *N7SL *HSP 'NYSL

291. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. [Trenton? Printed by Isaac Collins? printer to the State 1783]

31-44p. 32cm.

"An act to raise the sum of ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty pounds, in the State of New-Jersey, for the exigencies of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

*HSP

292. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 22d day of October, 1782, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

1p.l., 45-77p. 32cm.

*HSP

293. NEW JERSEY. Acts of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 22d day of October, 1782, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

29-76, [1] p. 31cm.

E18051

*NYPL *N7SL 'NYSL

294. NEW JERSEY. A journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey, in General Assembly convened at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two. Being the first sitting of the seventh session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

38p. 33cm.

October 22-December 26, 1782.

E18052

*NYHS *N7SL *LC

295. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the proceedings of the Legislative-Council of the State of New-Jersey. In General Assembly convened at Burlington, on Thursday the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Being the second sitting of the seventh session. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the state, 1783.

[2], 41-69, [1]p. 32cm.

May 15-June 19, 1783.

E18053

*LC *NYHS *N7SL *N7HS 'NYSL

296. NEW JERSEY. Proclamation appointing the second Thursday of December, 1783, in accordance with the recommendation of Congress to the several states, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving for the restoration of peace. By his excellency William Livingston, esq. governor. Trenton, the 11th day of Nov. 1783. Signed, Wm. Livingston, Isaac Collins.

'HL

297. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 22d day of October, 1782, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

89p. 31cm.

October 22–December 26, 1782.

E18054

*NYPL *NYHS *NJS� *LC

298. NEW JERSEY. Votes and proceedings of the seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton on the 22d day of October, 1782, and continued by adjournments. Being the second sitting. Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, printer to the State, 1783.

191r–150p. 31cm.

May 15–June 19, 1783.

E18055

*LC *NYPL *NYHS *NJS�

299. NEW JERSEY. Minutes and proceedings of the joint meeting [June 17, 1780–December 20, 1783. Trenton? Printed by Isaac Collins? 1783?]

41–60p. 32cm.

*NJS� (title-page lacking)

300. THE NEW-JERSEY almanack for the year of our Lord 1784. . . . By Timothy Trueman, philom. Trenton: Printed and sold by Isaac Collins [1783]

140p. 17cm.

E18217

CHS (could not locate copy 3/1/29) *AAS *NYHS *HSP *LC

301. THE NEW-JERSEY gazette. Jan.–Dec., 1783.

302. THE NEW-JERSEY journal. Jan.–Dec., 1783.

303. OGDEN, UZAL, 1744–1822. Regeneration. A sermon. [Chatham: Printed by Shepard Kollock, 1783]

E18074

304. THE POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER, and New-Jersey advertiser. Oct. 14–Dec., 1783.

305. SMITH, FRANCIS. To Captain Alexander Patterson, acting as a justice of the peace for Northumberland County, in Wyoming. [Dated] Northumberland County, 15th November, 1783. [Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins? 1783]

Broadside. 26×17.5cm.

E18187

*LCP

306. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Address and recommendations to the States, by the United States, in Congress assembled. Trenton: re-printed by Isaac Collins, 1783.

56p.

E18228

APPENDIX¹

A Partial List of New Jersey Official Publications Not Printed in New Jersey

1. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Reginae Annae Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, secundo. At a General Assembly begun at Perth-Amboy in New-Jersey, the 8th day of November, anno domini, 1703, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, &c. Printed by William Bradford, printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in the City of New-York, 1703.

4p. 28cm.

E1136

*HSP

2. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Reginae Annae nunc Angliae &c tertio. [The Acts passed by the second assembly of New Jersey, in December, 1704] [New York: Printed by William Bradford, 1704]

20p. 28cm.

E1184

*HSP (imperfect copy)

3. NEW JERSEY. A catalogue of fees, established by the governour & council for the Province of New-Jersey. [New York: W. Bradford. 1704]

4p. 28cm.

E1186

*HSP

4. NEW JERSEY. The humble representation of the General Assembly of Her Majesty's Province of New-Jersey, to his excellency Robert Hunter, Esq; captain general and governour in chief of the provinces of New-Jersey & New-York in America, and vice-admiral of the same, &c. [Printed and sold by William Bradford, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, at the Bible in New-York, 1710]

13p. 30cm.

E1477

*NYHS

¹ See Introduction.

5. NEW JERSEY. Answer to what has been offer'd as argument against the validity and force of an act of assembly, entituled, An act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called Quakers, &c. Passed in the Province of New-Jersey, in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Anne. [Colophon: Printed and sold by William Bradford in New-York; sold also by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, 1716.]

8p. 29.5cm.

E1796

*HSP

6. NEW JERSEY. The laws and acts of the General Assembly of His Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea or New-Jersey, as they were enacted by the Governour, Council and General Assembly, for the time being, in divers sessions, the first of which began in November, 1703. Printed and sold by William Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1717.

2p.l., 123p. 28cm.

E1915 S53143

*NYHS *N^JSL *HSP 'PRO

7. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae decimo, at a session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey, begun the twenty-fourth day of September, anno domini 1723, and continued by adjournments to the 30th day of November following, at which time the following acts were published. Printed by William Bradford in the City of New-York, 1723.

32p. 27cm.

Colophon: "Published the 30th day of November, 1723."

*NYHS *N^JSL 'PRO

8. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating the times of sitting of the courts of Judicature in the Province of New-Jersey. [Witness our trusty and well-beloved William Burnet, Esq., . . . in Council this 29th day of April, 1723] [New-York? William Bradford? 1723]

5p. 31cm.

E2464

*NYHS

9. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating and establishing the fees to be hereafter taken by the officers of the court of chancery of the Province of New-Jersey, by his excellency William Burnet, Esq;

capt. general and governour in chief in and over the Provinces of New-Jersey, New-York, and of all the territories and tracts of land depending thereon in America, and vice-admiral of the same. In council this first day of May, in the tenth year of His Majesty's reign, annoq; domini 1724. [n.p., 1724?]

7p. 27.5cm.

E2568

*N7SL

10. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating & establishing fees within this His Majesty's Province of New-Jersey. By his excellency William Burnet, Esq; captain general and governour in chief of the Provinces of New-Jersey, New-York, and territories depending thereon in America, and vice-admiral of the same, etc. this 26th day of November, in the tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc. annoq; domini one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three. [n.p.] Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1724.

14p. 28.5cm.

E2567

*NYHS *N7SL *HSP

11. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating courts of judicature in the Province of New-Jersey. [Witness our trusty & well-beloved William Burnet, Esq; in council at Perth Amboy, 23th day of April, 1724] Printed by William Bradford in New York, 1724.

10p. 32cm.

*NYHS

12. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, nono. At a sessions of the General Assembly for the Province of New-Jersey begun the five and twentieth day of May, 1725, and continued to the 23th of August following, at which time the following acts, were passed and published. Printed and sold by William Bradford in New York and by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, 1725.

24p. 28cm.

E2682

*NYHS *N7SL 'PRO

13. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating courts of judicature in the Province of New-Jersey. [Witness our trusty & well-beloved

William Burnet, Esq; in council at Perth Amboy, the 21st of August, 1725. Printed and sold by William Bradford, in New-York, 1725. * 9p. 32cm.

E2683

*NYHS *NJS (copy imperfect)

14. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the General Assembly of His Majesty's Province of New Jersey, in America, 1727. [n.p.] Printed by William Bradford [1727]

14p.

E2929 S53135

15. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating and establishing fees within His Majesty's Province of New-Jersey. [Colophon: Printed and sold by William Bradford in New-York, 1727.]

6p. 28cm.

E2930

*HSP

16. NEW JERSEY. An ordinance for regulating courts of judicature in the Province of New-Jersey. [Witness our trusty & well-beloved William Burnet, Esq.; in council at Perth Amboy, the 10th day of February, [1727-28] [New-York? William Bradford? 1727 or 8]

5p. 32cm.

*NYHS

17. NEW JERSEY. Acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey: as they were enacted by the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, at a session held at Perth Amboy, beginning the 7th of May, 1730 in the third year, and ending July the 8th in the fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the second. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, in Second-Street, 1730.

2p.l., 3-39p. 1l. 28cm.

E3326

*NYHS *NJS

18. NEW JERSEY. The acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, from the time of the surrender of the government of the said Province, to the fourth year of the reign of King George the second. Collected and published by order of the said assembly. With a table of the principal matters therein contained. Philadelphia:

Printed and sold by William and Andrew Bradford, printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New Jersey, 1732. 7p.l., 279p. 30cm.

E3578 S53043

*CU *JCB *N7SL *HSP *NYHS NYPL

19. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, septimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, begun and holden at Burlington, the twenty-sixth day of April, anno dom. 1733. . . . Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the New printing-office near the market, 1733. 1p.l., 301-13451p. 30cm.

E3693

*NYHS

20. NEW JERSEY. [Anno regni, Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, anno septimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey [1735] [Philadelphia? Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the New printing-office near the market? 1735] 13471-366p. 30cm.

*NYHS (lacks title-page)

21. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, which began the 27th of October, 1738. [New York? Printed by John Peter Zenger? 1738] 17-20p. 31cm.

E4283

*NYHS NJSL

22. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, duodecimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, begun and holden at Perth-Amboy, the twenty-sixth day of October, anno dom. 1738. In the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc. And from thence continued by adjournment to the thirteenth of November, 1738. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the New printing-office near the market, 1739.

13671-13971p. 29cm.

E4392

*NYHS

23. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni, Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, decimo quinto. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, begun and holden at Perth-Amboy, the second day of October, anno domini 1741, in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc. And from thence continued by adjournment to the fourth of November, 1741. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1742.

1p.l., 61p. 30cm.

E5014

*NYHS *NJS�

24. NEW JERSEY. Body of the laws of the Province of New Jersey. Philadelphia. 1742.

S53076

25. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, decimo septimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, begun and holden at Perth-Amboy, the tenth day of October, anno domini 1743, in the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George II by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. and from thence continued by adjournments to the tenth of December, 1743. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1743.

1191-61p. 30cm.

E5252

*NJS�

26. NEW JERSEY. Extracts from the minutes and votes of the House of Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey, met in General Assembly at Burlington, on Saturday the 16th of October 1742. Printed by Benjamin Franklin, by order of Andrew Johnston, Esq; their speaker. To which are added some notes and observations upon the said votes, also the Governor's speech, to the assembly on his dissolving of them; and the letters and orders mentioned and referred to in the Governor's speech. [Philadelphia?] Printed in the year 1743]

56p. 19cm.

E5253 S53108

*LCP NJS� NYPL PRO

27. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. Held at Amboy on Thursday the fourth of April 1745. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford at the sign of the Bible in Second-Street, 1745.

14p. 29.5cm.

*N⁷HS

28. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. Held at Burlington on Tuesday the twenty-fourth of September 1745. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible in Second-Street, 1745.

28p. 29cm.

E₅651

*N⁷HS

29. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, decimo nono. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, holden the eighth day of May, anno domini 1746, and in the nineteenth year of Our Sovereign Lord George II by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1746.

14p. 30cm.

E₅818

*N⁷SL

30. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, holden the twenty-eighth day of June, anno domini 1746, and in the twentieth year of our Sovereign Lord George II by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1746.

22p. 30cm.

E₅819

*N⁷SL *N⁷HS

31. NEW JERSEY. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey. Held at Trenton on Wednes-

day the twenty-sixth of February, 1745-6. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the sign of the Bible in Second-Street, 1746.

46p. 29cm.

E5820

*NJHS NYPL PRO

32. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, vigesimo primo. At a General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey begun and holden at Burlington, November the 17th, 1747 and continued to February 18, 1747. On which day the following act was passed. Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey [1747]

18p. 28cm.

*NYSL

33. NEW JERSEY. A bill in the chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of John, Earl of Stair, and others, proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey; against Benjamin Bond and some other persons of Elizabeth-Town, distinguished by the name of the Clinker lot right men. With three large maps, done from copper plates. To which is added: the publications of the Council of proprietors of East New-Jersey, and Mr. Nevill's speeches to the General Assembly, concerning the riots committed in New-Jersey, and the pretences of the rioters, and their seducers. These papers will give a better light into the history and constitution of New-Jersey, than any thing hitherto published, the matters whereof have been chiefly collected from records. Published by subscription: Printed by James Parker, in New-York, 1747; and a few copies are to be sold by him, and Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia.

124, 11, [4], 13-39, [1]p. 35cm.

A reply was published in 1752 with title: "An answer to a Bill in the chancery of New-Jersey" (LC).

E6021 S5378

*CU *NYHS *HSP *LC 'HC NJSL NYPL

34. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae, vicesimo primo. At a General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, continued by adjournments to the 17th day of November, anno dom. 1747, and then begun and holden at Burlington, being the fifth sitting of the second session of this present

assembly. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1748.

53, 11p. 30cm.

E6200

*N^YSL *N^YHS *HSP

35. NEW JERSEY. Acts and laws of His Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea, or New-Jersey: as they were enacted by the Governor, Council and General Assembly, in several sessions. The first of which was held at Perth Amboy, and begun on the tenth day of October, 1743. and continued to the tenth day of December, 1743. The following act was passed the second day of December, 1743. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1743.

56, 11p. 29cm.

E6377

*N^YSL *N^YHS NYPL

36. NEW JERSEY. Acts and laws of his Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea, or New-Jersey: at a General Assembly of the Colony of New-Jersey, begun February 20th, 1748-9 at Burlington, and continued to the 28th of March 1749. Being the first sitting of this present assembly; on which day the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by William Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey, 1749.

11, 11p. 30cm.

E6378

*N^YSL

37. NEW JERSEY. Laws of the Province of New Jersey, from 1708 to 1751. Woodbridge, N.J., 1750.

S53146

Probably not printed here as Parker didn't begin to print until 1754.

38. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo quarto. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, summoned to be held at Perth-Amboy on the sixth day of April, 1751, and from thence continued by several prorogations to the twentieth day of May, 1751, and then begun and holden, being the first session of this present assembly. The following acts were passed by his excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; on the 6th of June, 1751. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the

King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey
[n.d.]

15p. 30cm.

E6727

*N~~Y~~SL

39. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo quinto. At a General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey summoned to be held at Burlington, in September and October 1751. Being the second session of this present assembly. The following acts were passed by his excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; on the 23th of October, 1751. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

21p. 30cm.

E6728

*N~~Y~~SL

40. NEW JERSEY. An answer to a bill in chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of John, Earl of Stair and others, commonly called proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey, against Benjamin Bond, and others claiming under the original proprietors and associates of Elizabeth-Town. To which is added; nothing either of the publications of the Council of proprietors of East New-Jersey, or of the pretences of the rioters, and their seducers; except so far as the persons meant by rioters, pretend title against the parties to the above answer; but a great deal of the controversy, though much less of the history and constitution of New-Jersey, than the said bill. . . . Published by subscription. New-York, Printed and sold by James Parker, at the new printing-office in Beaver-Street, 1752.

48, 4, 6p. 36cm.

Signed by William Livingston and William Smith, Jr. as Council for the 452 defendants, whose names appear in this answer. Sabin.

E6808 S53065

*NYHS *N~~Y~~HS (lacks pp. 4, 6 at end)

41. LEAMING, AARON. The grants, concessions, and original constitutions of the Province of New-Jersey, the acts passed during the proprietary governments, and other material transactions before the surrender thereof to Queen Anne. . . . Lord Cornbury's commission and instructions consequent thereon. Collected by some gentlemen employed by the General Assembly. And afterwards published by

virtue of an Act of Legislature of the said Province. With proper tables alphabetically digested, containing the principal matters in the book. By Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [1752 or 3]

3p.l., 3-763p. 29cm.

E8205

*CU *N7HS *TPL *LC *JCB *NYHS *N7SL *HSP

42. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo quinto. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun and held at Perth-Amboy on the twenty-fifth day of January 1752, and ended on the twelfth of February following, being the second session of this present assembly; on which day the following act was passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

27p. 30cm.

E6894

*N7SL 'PRO

43. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo sexto. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun and held at Burlington, on the sixteenth day of May 1753; and ended on the 8th of June following, on which day the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

59, [1]p. 2 tables(fold) 30cm.

E7072

*N7SL 'PRO

44. NEW JERSEY. To his excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; captain general and governor in chief of the Province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same. The memorial of the council of proprietors of the eastern division of New-Jersey. [Perth-Amboy, November 20, 1753.] [n.p., n.d.]

12p. 31cm.

*HSP *LC

45. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae, vigesimo septimo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun and held at Perth Amboy, on the

seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, and ended the twenty-first day of June following; on which day the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

36p. tables. 30cm.

E7265

*N7SL *N7HS

46. BELCHER, JONATHAN. By his excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq; captain general governor and commander in chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova-Caesarea or New-Jersey and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor, and vice-admiral in the same, &c. A proclamation [Regarding a riot in the County of Hunterdon] Signed: J. Belcher. [1754]

Broadside 39X30cm.

*NYHS

47. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae, vigesimo octavo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun and held at Elizabeth-Town, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, and ended the third day of March following; on which day the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

8p. 30cm.

E7498

*N7SL

48. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae and Hiberniae, vigesimo octavo. At two sessions of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; held at Elizabeth-Town, the one begun the seventh day of April 1755, and ended the twenty-third day of the same month; the other begun the twenty-fourth of April 1756, and ended on the twenty-sixth of the same month, being the third and fourth sessions of this present assembly, during which time the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

24p. 30cm.

E7498

*N7SL 'PRO

49. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, et Hiberniae, vigesimo nono. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun at Elizabeth-Town, on the first day of August 1755; and held by adjournment at Perth-Amboy, and ended the twentieth day of the same month, on which days the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.] 62, [2]p. tables. 30cm.

E7500

*N⁷SL

50. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae and Hiberniae, vigesimo nono. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; begun and holden at Elizabeth-Town the sixteenth day of December 1755, being the sixth sessions of this present assembly, during which time the following law was pass'd. Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, printer to the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

17p. 30cm.

E7501

*N⁷SL 'PRO

51. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, vigesimo nono. At a session of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey; held at Elizabeth-Town, in March 1756, on the 16th day of which month the following act was passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

12p. 30cm.

E7727

*N⁷SL

52. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae, vigesimo nono. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New -Jersey, held at Elizabeth-Town, by adjournments May 20, 1756, and continued till the second day of June following, on which days the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

78p. 30cm.

E7728

*N⁷SL 'PRO

53. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae, trigesimo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey held at Elizabeth-Town, December 17, 1756, and continued till the twenty-fourth day of the same month, on which days the following act was passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

5p. 30cm.

E7729

*N7SL

54. NEW JERSEY. A treaty between the government of New-Jersey, and the Indians, inhabiting the several parts of said Province, held at Crosswicks, in the County of Burlington on Thursday and Friday the eighth and ninth of January, 1756. Philadelphia: Printed by William Bradford, printer to the Province of New-Jersey. [n.d.]

11p. 32cm.

E7688

NYPL *LC

55. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae tricesimo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Elizabeth-Town by adjournments, March 15, 1757, and continued till the thirty-first of the same month, on which day the following acts were passed. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

56p. 30cm.

E7966

*N7SL 'PRO NYPL

56. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, et Hiberniae tricesimo. At a session of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Elizabeth-Town May 24th, 1757, and continued till the third day of June following, during which time the following acts were passed. Philadelphia, Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey. [1757]

27p. 30cm.

E7967

*N7SL 'PRO

57. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae trigesimo-primo. At a session begun at Elizabeth-Town, and from thence continued by adjournment to Burlington, and thence to Trenton, where it concluded October 22, 1757. When the following laws was passed. Philadelphia, Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

30p. 30cm.

E7968

*N7SL 'PRO

58. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, trigesimo-primo. At a session begun at Burlington, the following law was passed April 4, 1758. Philadelphia, Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

28p. 30cm.

E8203

*N7SL 'PRO

59. NEW JERSEY. Anno regni Georgii II Regis Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, trigesimo-primo. At a session begun at Burlington, the following laws was passed April 15, 1758. Philadelphia, Printed by W. Bradford, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey [n.d.]

8p. 30cm.

E8204

*N7SL 'PRO

60. NEW JERSEY. The bill of complaint in the chancery of New-Jersey, brought by Thomas Clarke, and others, against James Alexander, Esq; and others, commonly called the proprietors of East New-Jersey. Wherein the title of the people of Elizabeth-Town, to the controverted lands, is fully exhibited, and the objections of the pretended proprietors, stated, and refuted. . . . Printed by William Weyman, in New York, 1760.

20p. map. 38cm.

E8550

*NYHS NYPL

61. NEW JERSEY. A bill in the chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of John Hunt, against William, Earl of Stirling, and others,

proprietors of the eastern division of the Province of New-Jersey. Philadelphia: Printed by William Goddard, at the New-printing-office, in Market-street, 1767.

21p. 32cm.

*HSP

62. NEW JERSEY. Journal of the votes and proceedings as well of the Committee of Safety, at a sitting in January, 1776, as the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey, at a sitting at New-Brunswick, began January 31, and continued to the second day of March following. Published by order. New York: Printed by John Anderson, at the Constitutional printing-office, the corner of Beekman's-slip, 1776.

146 [1]p. 19cm.

E14913

*HSP *NJHS *LOC

Table of New Jersey Printers, 1723-83

Name	Place	Date	Titles*
William Bradford	Perth Amboy	1723	1
Samuel Keimer	Burlington	1727-28	1 (1)
James Parker	Woodbridge	1754-70	83 (9)
	Burlington	1766-70	2 (1)
Samuel Parker	Woodbridge	1765-66	3
Isaac Collins	Burlington	1770-78	59 (10)
	Trenton	1778—	76 (10)
Hugh Gaine	Newark	1776—	2
Shepard Kollock	Chatham	1779-83	24 (1)
	New Brunswick	1783—	1

* The numbers in parentheses () indicate titles whose places of publication is doubtful.

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

By NATHAN VAN PATTEN

THE medical literature of Mexico and Central America is an important part of the medical literature of the world. Comparatively little attention has been given to this subject by medical historians and bibliographers. This is rather surprising since medicine has passed through the same course of development in these countries during the last four centuries as it has in Europe and North America. Many of the phenomena presented in Mexican and Central American medical history are the very ones which medical historians have considered most worthy of study. The earliest publications upon particular medical subjects have generally appeared in Mexico contemporaneously with those published in Europe.

Mexico and the countries of Central America have been visited by frequent epidemics of yellow fever, dysentery, malaria, typhus, cholera, and plague. These have been observed by contemporary writers whose printed and manuscript works deserve the study of epidemiologists. The medical aspects of the contact between the Spaniards and the indigenous civilizations of Mexico are unsurpassed in interest and importance by any similar occurrence in history. We know from their writings that the first Spanish priests and physicians to visit Mexico were greatly impressed by the richness of the native pharmacopeia and that many of the native drugs were soon introduced into the European *materia medica*. The great controversy concerning the origin of syphilis (which remains unsettled) has a Mexican

aspect which cannot be ignored. Medical schools and hospitals were established in Mexico during the sixteenth century, and some of these institutions are still in existence. The first medical books and journals published in the New World were printed in Mexico City.

Two countries, Mexico and Cuba, have been fortunate in having competent native scholars who have written extensively concerning both the history and the bibliography of medicine in these lands. A few publications relating to Guatemalan medical history have been published in that country. Little material exists for the other countries of Central America and the West Indies. A considerable literature relating to the native codices exists principally in German.

This article is largely devoted to the medical literature of Mexico, Guatemala, and Cuba. Some material has been included for Costa Rica, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Santo Domingo, and Porto Rico. A few notes have been given for the literature in English published in the Canal Zone and by the United Fruit Company, as well as for the literature in French relating to medicine in Haiti. No comprehensive study of the medical literature of Mexico and Central America can be made without visiting these countries.

Valuable assistance in the preparation of this paper has been rendered by the directors of the Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, and the Biblioteca Nacional, Guatemala City, and by the staff of the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco.

Where a copy of any particular work is noted as existing in an American or Mexican library, that copy has been seen. Other descriptions are taken from the works cited. Practically all of the bibliographical works mentioned are in the private library of the author.

In many cases the name of an author appears upon the title-page of one of his works with a spelling different from that upon the title-page of another. These variations have not been noted and the form used by the Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, has been adhered to.

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF MEXICO

The history of Mexican medicine presents a rich opportunity for research. The subject is exceedingly complex bibliographically and cannot adequately be studied without visiting the libraries and museums of Mexico.¹ The literature relating to Mexican medicine in English is limited. Many articles have been published in German concerning the indigenous medicine of Mexico.

The literature is extensive, covering a period of nearly four centuries (1570-1930). Its interest to medical bibliographers, aside from its importance as a part of the medical literature of the world, lies chiefly in that it antedates similar literature published in English-speaking America, and is rich in material relating to such important subjects as botanical medicine, tropical diseases, the effects of high altitudes upon animal life, and the menace of venomous snakes and insects. There are many works upon the medicine of the natives, from whom we have acquired many valuable additions to our pharmacopeia.

American libraries possess very few books and journals relating to Mexican medicine. The beginnings of the literature must be sought for in the archaeological remains of the Maya and Aztec civilizations. These exist *in situ*, and in the museums of Europe and America. There has been a continuity in the medical history of Mexico. With the introduction of European medicine by the Spaniards, there was an immediate modification of their system of therapeutics by the adoption of many native drugs and something of the technique of the native physicians and surgeons. During the last four centuries new developments in medicine have been introduced promptly into Mexico both by the education abroad of young Mexicans and by the entry of foreign practitioners from the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere. The medical arts in Mexico have been influenced also in a limited way by Asiatic contacts

¹ The author visited Mexico City in 1928 and again in 1930. In the latter year he also spent some time in Guadalajara.

and by the various cults, "isms," and quackeries of Europe and North America. The medical schools of Mexico have not only graduated many men of average capacity but a considerable number of brilliant scientists as well, whose contributions to the advancement of medicine compare favorably with those of any other country.

The libraries of Mexico are rich in material and staffed by scholars. The technical organization of Mexican libraries may appear inadequate to the American visitor. Once orientated, however, he will find these institutions pleasant to work in and his labor well rewarded.

It is unlikely that even a substantial minority of the total of separate titles in the medical literature of Mexico are to be found in its public libraries. The investigator must visit the many old bookshops and seek the sympathetic assistance of resident physicians and bibliographers interested in the subject.

This article is, in general, limited to a consideration of the printed books and pamphlets relating to medicine published in Mexico prior to 1700. Bibliographical publications have been noted through 1928, as has the journal literature. Attention has been given also to important books and pamphlets published in Mexico subsequent to 1700, especially first publications in a particular field. Numerous works published in the smaller cities and towns have been cited because of their rarity and bibliographical interest.

Mexico was conquered by Cortés in the sixteenth century. It was a Spanish dominion until the revolution of 1810-21. Iturbide's empire lasted from 1821 until 1824. Between 1824 and 1864 it was a republic. The empire of Maximilian continued until 1867. Since then Mexico has been a republic. The population exceeds fifteen million. The principal cities, in all of which some medical books and journals have been published, are México, Guadalajara, Puebla, Monterrey, San Luis Potosí, León, Vera Cruz, Torreón, Aguas Calientes, Guanajuato, Saltillo, and Chihuahua.

The first medical book to be printed in America was published in Mexico City in 1570. Before that date many authors had referred to the diseases and medicinal plants of Mexico in works published in Europe.

In his article, "Dutch naturalists of the 17th century and the materia medica of Tropical America,"¹ M. A. van Andel, quoting from the *Old English herbals* of Eleanour Sinclair Rhode (London, 1922), says:

The preface to the English translation of the Spanish physician Monardes gives us an idea of the impression the treasures of plant-life of the New World have made on the inhabitants of our continent and of the revolution, which the discovery of such an abundance of new and wholesome herbs and other unknown products of nature, have caused in the therapeutical system of our ancestors, hitherto chiefly supported by tradition, of which antiquity had laid its foundations.

After remembering the treasures which flow in a never-ending stream from the new provinces of the Spanish empire to the motherland, the author praises in enthusiastic terms "the many Trees, Plantes, Herbes, Rootes, Joices, Gummes, Fruites, Licours, Stones that are of great medicinall vertues, in the whiche there bee founde and has been founde in them, verie greate effectes, that doeth excede much in value and price. . . . And as there is discovered newe regions, newe kyngdomes, and newe Provinces by our Spanyardes thei have brought unto us newe Medicines, and newe Remedies, wherewith thei doe cure and make whole many infirmities, whiche if wee did lackee them, thei were incurable, and without any remedie. . . . The people of old tyme did lacke them, but the tyme whiche is the discoverer of all thynges, hath shewed them unto us greatly to our profite, seying the great neede we had of them."

Such information of the marvelous medicines of those countries, as is to be found in the works of Monardes, was soon made accessible to the greater part of European scholars, as five years after the first Spanish edition, there issued from the press of Plantinus at Antwerp, a Latin translation by Carolus Clusius, the later professor of botany at the University of Leyden, which was succeeded at brief intervals by subsequent and enlarged editions.²

According to Monardes, the Indians mixed equal parts of tobacco leaves with the powder of burnt shells. This mixture was made into small balls and these were carried when traveling into uninhabited countries where food and drink might be lack-

¹ *Janus*, XXVIII (1924), 219-31.

² The first edition of Monardes was published in 1574 and subsequent editions in 1579 and 1582.

ing. When required these balls were chewed and the juice swallowed. It is said that the Indians could thus travel without food or drink for three or four days. In this way, says Monardes, they attract the pituitous humors from the brain and swallow them in their stomach where they act as a substitute for more substantial food. The same use was made of coca leaves. Mention is also made of copal, tecamehaca, liquidambar, balsamum peruvianum and tolutanum, guajac and sassafras wood, the radix contrayerva, sarsaparillae, and mechoacanae.¹

A vivid account is given of how an Indian physician cured the inhabitants of a Franciscan monastery in Mexico with the powder of mechoacán root.²

Georg Sticker in his paper, "Krankheiten in Mittelamerika zur Zeit des Columbus,"³ discusses the early contact between the Spaniards and natives in Mexico, the diseases existing in the country and those introduced after the conquest, and the nomenclature of diseases in the languages of Mexico. His references to syphilis, smallpox, and yellow fever are drawn from a considerable body of early literature relating both to medicine and to the exploration and antiquities of Mexico.

Sticker gives the following quotation from Piso⁴ relating to ipecacuanha:

Now we will describe this salutary root, which has not only the faculty to expel all noxious matter *per superiora et inferiora*, but also resists all sorts of poisons. I believe that a more excellent medicine against diseases arisen from old obstructions, or to cure diarrhoea's scarcely may be found. There are two species of it, their beneficent qualities being, for ought I know, never described by anybody. Both are used in the same manner, although they differ slightly in quality, outward appearance and place of origin. The first of these, which the Portuguese call ipecacuanha blanca, grows on lower grounds, especially in prairies and resembles in some degree the herb *Pulegium*. It grows with many long and hairy leaves, and produces a wreath of little white flowers,

¹ English ed., pp. 334 ff.

² *Convolvulus mechoacán*, an inferior kind of jalap.

³ *Janus*, XXVIII (1924), 232-304.

⁴ *De Indiae utriusque re naturali et medica* (Amsterdam, 1658).

its root is big, white and fibrous. As it upsets the body less but opposes effectually all poisons, it is principally administered to children and gravid women.

The second, of which we have given an illustration, has a length of half a cubit and carries no more than three or five leaves. It prefers open spots and is found only in dense forests. On the top of the stem it carries a few black berries. The root is thin, wrinkled, knotty and of a yellow color, its taste is bitter, hot, acrid and nauseous. It may be kept several years without losing its antidotal or sudorific qualities, its vomitive powers however are somewhat lessened during the lapse of time.

Piso used to give an infusion of two drachms of the powdered root as a purgative and vomitive; as an astringent he preferred a minor dose, by preference a second infusion of the same quantity. This root had such a salutary effect that the Brazilian Indians, from whom he learned its use, kept it as a holy secret. In other chapters Piso often differs as to the wonderful effects of ipecacuanha in chronic dysentery, so common in that country.

Although this does not refer specifically to either Mexico or Central America, it gives an excellent illustration of the agreement between the early writers and modern botany and medicine.

Speaking of *balsamum copaivae*, Sticker says that the first description of its use is to be found in a manuscript of a Portuguese monk, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Piso was the first to describe its use as a nostrum against gonorrhea. He advises that it be taken not only internally but administered also as a local injection mixed with plantain-water or oil of roses. He praises its astringent and drying powers.

The most comprehensive work upon the history of medicine in Mexico is that of Francisco A. Flores, *Historia de la medicina en México desde la época de los Indios hasta la presente ... con un prólogo del Dr. Porfirio Parra*.¹

Volume I is devoted to *Estado teológico de la medicina en México*: Part I, the origins of Aztec medicine; Part II, Aztec medical practice; Part III, history and state of the various

¹ Mexico City: Vol. I (1886), 389 pp.; Vol. II (1886), 472 pp.; Vol. III (1888), 808 pp.

branches of medicine and related sciences during this period; Part IV, relations between Aztec medicine and contemporary law and government. Volume II is concerned with *Estado metafísico de la medicina en México*: Part I, development of medicine after the conquest; Part II, practice of medicine during this period, medical bibliography of the period; Part III, history and state of the various branches of medicine and related sciences during this period; Part IV, relations between the medicine of this period and contemporary law and government. Volume III relates to the *Estado positivo de la medicina en México*: Part I, development of modern medicine; Part II, practice of modern medicine; Part III, history and state of the various branches of modern medicine and related sciences; Part IV, relations between modern medicine and law and government.

MEXICAN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

The first medical work to be published in the New World, as far as we know, was the *Opera medicinalia* of Francisco Bravo, printed in Mexico City in 1570.

The title-page of this book reads:

OPERA ME / dicinalia, in qbus / qz plurima extant / scitu medico
ne-/ cessaria in.4. li. di / gesta. que pagina / versa cotinentur. /
Authore Francis / co Brauo Orsunē / si doctore, ac Me / xicano
medico. [Enclosed within a wood-cut border]

Mexici, apud Petrum Ocharte. / Cum priuilegio, 1570. [At bottom of page]

The woodcut border bears the date 1549. It has been shown that this same border was used on the title-page of the *Dialogos* of Cervantes Salazar.¹ Some copies have had the two lines of the imprint trimmed off, thus causing the book to be assigned to the year 1549. The New York Public Library has a copy from which both imprint and colophon have been removed. Dr. Nicolás León owned a copy with both intact. The false date 1549 is also established by evidence in the text and by

¹ New York Academy of Medicine, *Catalogue of an exhibition of . . . medical Americana* (New York, 1926). Cf. Garcia Icazbalceta, *Bibl. mex. del siglo XVI* (1886), Nos. 57 and 22.

the known facts concerning the author's life. The book contains 316 leaves, 312 of which are numbered upon the recto only, the 4 preliminary leaves being un-numbered. There are three engravings in the work, one of which represents the venous system, another shows the *smilax aspera*.

The *Opera medicinalia* is divided into four books. The first is a study of the disease tabardillo (*typhus exanthematicus*), its causes, signs, symptoms, and treatment; the second is a refutation of the work of Nicolas de Monardes, *De secanda vena in pleuritide inter Graecos et Arabes concordia, ad Hispalenses medicos*;¹ the third expounds the doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen and develops a new theory therefrom; the fourth treats of the plant sarsaparilla, its effects and applications in various diseases.² The John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island, has a copy of this work.³

The *Suma y recopilación de cirugía con un arte para sangrar y examinar barberos* of Alonso López was published in Mexico City in 1578.⁴ A second edition was issued in 1595.⁵ The first edition consists of 14 preliminary leaves and 201 pages of text. It is divided into seven treatises: (I) "Anatomía"; (II) "Sangría ó flebotomía"; (III) "Apostemas"; (IV) "Heridas frescas"; (V) "Mal de buuas"; (VI) "Fracturas y dislocaciones"; (VII) "Pestilencia."

Alonso López was born in the *pueblo* of Hinojoso. He studied medicine in Spain and began his practice there. Coming to Mexico, López became physician at the Hospital Real de Indios. Working with the famous Dr. Francisco Hernández in 1576, he sought a knowledge of the disease cocolixtli by dissecting a number of cadavers of victims of this disease. He became a Jesuit in 1597.

¹ Seville, 1553.

² Francisco A. Flores, *Historia de medicina en México* (Mexico City, 1886-88).

³ *Annual report* (Providence, 1928).

⁴ Nicolás León, *Gaceta médica de México* (3d ser., 1915), X, 466-88.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XI (1916), 210-85, and Fielding Garrison, *An introduction to the history of medicine* (Philadelphia, 1921).

The *Tractado breve de cirugía* of Augustin Farfan was published in Mexico City in 1579. The colophon of this book reads: "En México, En casa de Antonio Ricardo. Año de 1579." Farfan's *Tractado brebe de medicina* was published by Pedro Ocharte in Mexico City in 1592. León mentions an earlier edition of this work of which he states only two leaves are known (118 and 119). Farfan was a doctor of medicine and a member of the Augustinian order. It is believed that he was born in Mexico. If this is true, he was the first Mexican physician to have his works published in Mexico. His system of therapeutics is based upon the plants used by the natives of Mexico.¹ Farfan was also the author of the *Libro de curaciones*.

Juan de Cárdenas' *Primera parte de los problemas, y secretos marauillosos de las Indias* was published by Pedro Ocharte in Mexico City in 1591. Strictly speaking, this is not a medical work. It contains, however, numerous references to hygiene and therapeutics. León considers it a book of unusual importance and one that should be familiar to all naturalists. Only two copies being known, a reprint was made in 1913.²

Cárdenas was graduated from the Universidad de México in 1584 as a Bachelor of Medicine. He then practiced his profession in Guadalajara where he had the direction of the Hospital de San Miguel. In 1590 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was elected to the chair of medicine at the university in 1607. Cárdenas died in 1609.³

León also mentions the following sixteenth-century work as being of medical interest: *Arte en lengua zapoteca*, by Cordoba. This was published in Mexico City in 1578.

The earliest-known Mexican medical thesis is that of Fernando Rangel, *Domino doctori Francisco Hildephonso a Villagra regno senatori quae dignissimo nostrae almae bachalaureus Fer-*

¹ Nicolás León, *op. cit.*, XI (1916), 210-85.

² The Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, has a copy of the 1591 edition.

³ Joaquín García Icazbalceta, *Bibliografía mexicana del siglo XVI* (Mexico City, 1886-1903).

dinandus Rangel suplex dedicat. ... This was printed in Mexico City by Pedro Balli in 1598.

The *Secretos de chirurgia, especial de morbo gálico, y lamparones y mirrarchia* of Benavides was written in Mexico but published in Valladolid in 1567. Speaking of this book, J. F. Ramírez says:

Este pequeño y muy raro volumen que ha escapado á la investigación de los principales bibliógrafos, pertenece á la época en que todavía estaba muy generalmente propagado el gálico, atacando todas las clases y estados de la sociedad indistintamente, y presentandose con los extraordinarios y espantables sintomas que difundian un terror universal. El autor los describe menudamente, asi como los metodos curativos empleados para combatir el mal. En los principios se usaban los remedios vegetales, de preferencia la Zarzaparrilla y Guayacán. Vino despues el mercurio que solis causar mas daño que el que se quería remediar. El Dr. Benavides copia el pasaje de Juan de Vigo en que atribuye á la América el origen del mal venereo, aunque parece no adoptar su sistema, pues opina que se puede producir espontaneamente por causas externas y cita hechos en comprobación. Con ellos explicaba su difusión tan general en la Isla de Santo Domingo, pretendida patria del gálico, enumerando como determinantes la mézcia con la raza negra y la suciedad y excesos de prostitución que dominan en estos enlaces. Dice que todas las negras estan contagiadas y que siendo estas las nodrizas obligadas de las clases acomodadas, ellas propagan el mal.

MEXICAN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The medical literature of the seventeenth century is quite extensive. The following titles are mentioned by Flores¹ and León:²

AUGUSTIN FARFAN. *Tratado de medicina y de todas las enfermedades*. Mexico City, 1604.

This is the third edition of this work.

HENRICO MARTÍNEZ. *Repertorio de los tiempos, é historia natural desta Nueva España*. Mexico City, 1606.³

This work contains many references to the relationship between medicine and astrology.

¹ Francisco A. Flores. *Historia de la medicina en México* (Mexico City, 1886).

² *Op. cit.*, X (1915), 466-88.

³ The Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, has a copy.

JUAN DE BARRIOS. *Verdadera medicina, cirugía, y astrologia*. Mexico City, 1607.

Barrios came to Mexico in 1585. He approved of the native system of therapeutics and employed the plants used by the natives from ancient times in his own treatments.

———. *Libro en el cual se trata del chocolate, que provechos haga, y si sea bebida saludable ó no, y en particular de todas las cosas que lleva, y que receta conviene para cada persona, y como se conocera cada uno de que complexión sea, para que puede beber el chocolate de suerte que no le haga mal*. Mexico City, 1609.

This title is taken from a manuscript catalogue of books in the library of the Franciscan convent at Tantzitaro, Michoacán, which states that it was printed by Gerónimo Balli. No copy is known to exist.

AUGUSTIN FARFAN. *Tratado breve de medicina y de todas las enfermedades*. Mexico City, 1610.

This is the fourth edition of this work.

FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ. *Quatro libros. De la naturaleza virtudes de las plantas y animales que estan recevidos en el uso de medicina en la Nueva España*. Mexico City, 1615.

The original edition of this work upon the plants of New Spain was published in Latin in Spain. Another edition appeared in Rome in 1651. The translation into Spanish is the work of Francisco Ximenez. It was reprinted in Morelia in 1888 and in Mexico City the same year. Hernández' manuscripts and paintings are preserved in the Biblioteca del Escorial.

DIEGO CISNEROS. *Sitio naturaleza y propiedades de la ciudad de México*. Mexico City, 1618.¹

This is important for the picture which it gives of the state of medicine in Mexico at the time of its publication.

NICOLÁS MÉNDEZ DE OLAETA. *Portum licenciaturae in appolinea facultate*. Mexico City, 1646.

A thesis.

BARTHOLOMEO SÁNCHEZ PAREJO. *Theatrum appollineum, triumphales latices medicine, hippocratica literaria naumachia phylosophica methodica empirica controversia*. Mexico City, 1647.

Sánchez Parejo was a native of Peru. He was graduated from the Universidad de México and practiced principally in Puebla. This work is a defense of water as a universal remedy.

¹ The Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, has a copy.

JUAN DE CORREA. *Tratado de la qualidad manifesta, que el mercurio tiene prubase ser frio y humedo en segundo grado.* Mexico City, 1648.¹

HERNANDO BEZERRA. *Tratado de la qualidad manifesta, y virtud del azogue.* Mexico City, 1649.

GERÓNIMO BECERRA. *Disertación fisica y anatómica de los sentidos interiores y exteriores del hombre.* Mexico City, 1657.

DIEGO OSORIO Y PERALTA. *Disertación sobre el agua de la zarza hermodactilis ó sen.* Mexico City, 1668.

GREGORIO LÓPEZ. *Tesoro de la medicina para diversas enfermedades.* Mexico City, 1672.²

This work was written during the previous century. It treats of both European and native medicines. A second impression appeared in 1674.³ A second edition was published in 1727.

JOSEPHUS SALMERON DE CASTRO. ...*Duplici lauro coronatus apollinea facultate iam proxime laureandus.* Mexico City, 1673.

A thesis.

———. *Debitum universae ... baccalaurus ... duplici lauro coronatus pro apollineo diatematico addipicendo; presentes concertationis maecenatem designat, ut iuscitie ergastulo solutus evadat.* Mexico City, 1673.

A thesis.

JUAN JOSÉ BRIZUELA. *Escolios al "Tesoro de medicina" del venerable Gregorio López.* Mexico City, 1674.

———. *Disertación é informe sobre si el trigo llamado blanquillo, es no perjudicial á la salud.* Mexico City, 1677.

JUAN DE TORRES MORENO. *Parecer ... acerca del trigo blanquillo de la Puebla.* Mexico City, 1677.

JOSEPH DE ESCOBAR. *Discurso y relación del nuevo cometa: vista en aqueste hemispherio mexicano, y generalmente en todo el mundo: año de 1680.* Mexico City, 1681.

JOSÉ OLIVER. *Disertación sobre los cometas, y su influencia sobre la tierra: y singularmente sobre el aparecido nuevamente en México.* Mexico City, 1685.

DIEGO OSORIO Y PERALTA. *Principia medicinae, epitome, et totius humani corporis fabrica seu ex microcosmi armonia divinum.* Mexico City, 1685.

¹ The Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, has a copy.

² The Biblioteca Publica, Toluca, has a copy.

³ The Lane Medical Library, Stanford University, has a copy.

Informe, que la Real Universidad, y Claustro Pleno de ella de la Ciudad de México de esta Nueva España. Haze . . . sobre . . . el pulque. Mexico City, 1692.

AMBROSIO DE LIMA Y ESCALADA. *Spicilegio de la calidad y utilidad del trigo que comunmente llaman blanquillo con respuestas á las razones que los prothomédicos desta corte alegaron contra el.* Mexico City, 1692.

Informe en derecho por la justicia que asiste a los médicos de esta ciudad en el pleyto. Mexico City, ca. end of seventeenth century.

JUAN JOSÉ BRIZUELA. *Representación al Rey sobre la nulidad de la votación de la cathedra de prima de medicina de la Universidad de México.* Mexico City, n.d.

———. *... En propiedad, de visperas de medicina en la Real Universidad de México, se quejó a V.M. de los agravios, que en la provisión de la cáthedra de prima desta misma facultad havia padecido.* Mexico City, n.d.

Dr. Nicolás León, the famous Mexican bibliographer, is the author of an extensive paper upon the medical literature of Mexico.¹ This was published in four parts: "Los precursores de la literatura médica mexicana en los siglos XVI, XVII, XVIII, y primer tercio del siglo XIX (Hasta 1833). Datos bio-bibliográficos para la historia de la medicina en México";² "Apuntes para la historia de la enseñanza y ejercicio de la medicina en México desde la conquista hispana hasta el año de 1833": Part I, 1551-82;³ Part II, 1582-1600;⁴ Part III, 1601-25.⁵

Presses were established in the following cities in the years mentioned: México, 1539;⁶ Puebla, 1640;⁷ Oaxaca, 1720;⁸ Vera Cruz, 1793;⁹ Guadalajara, 1794;¹⁰ Valladolid de Michoacán

¹ For a list of León's bibliographical works see the paper "Mexican bibliography," by Nathan van Patten, read before the Bibliographical Society of America, Los Angeles, 1930.

² *Op. cit.*, X (1915), 3-94.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XI (1916), 210-85.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 466-88.

⁵ *Ibid.*, LV (1921), 3-48.

⁶ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en México* (Santiago de Chile, 1907-9).

⁷ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Puebla de los Angeles* (Santiago de Chile, 1908).

⁸ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Oaxaca* (Santiago de Chile, 1904).

⁹ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Vera Cruz* (Santiago de Chile, 1904).

¹⁰ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Guadalajara* (Santiago de Chile, 1904).

(Morelia), 1821; Merida, 1813;¹ Queretaro, 1821; Campeche, 1818; Ciudad Victoria, 1831; Chihuahua, 1828; Cosala (Sinaloa), 1827; Durango, 1825; Guanajuato, 1824; Jalapa, 1826; San Luis Potosí, 1826; Tlalpam, 1827; Toluca, 1830; Zacatecas, 1826; Chiapas (San Cristobal las Casas), Monterrey, Sonora, Tabasco (San Juan Bautista), and Tamaúlipas, 1827.

MEXICAN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

During the eighteenth century medicine made considerable progress in Mexico. The foundations for scientific medicine were laid by Bartolache, Serrano, Montana, Mocino, and others. This century too saw the beginning of the journal literature in America with the publication of the first number of *Mercurio volante* in 1772.

Juan de Esteyneffer's *Florilegio medicinal de todas las enfermedades* appeared in 1712. This work included a "Cathalogo de los medicamentos" in use at that time.

The first textbook for the use of medical students in Mexico was published in 1727. This is the *Cursus medicus mexicanus* of Marcus Josephus Salgado. Only the first part was issued. This treats of physiology.

Josef Antonio de Alzate y Ramírez, whose name is perpetuated in that of Mexico's principal scientific society, was the author of *Noticia importante al público, relativas a la epidemia llamada "matlazahuatl" (vomito negro)—receta contra la peste* published in Mexico City in 1772.

Ten numbers of *Mercurio volante*, the first American medical journal, appeared in 1772. Number 1 is dated October 17, 1772. The editor was Joseph Ignacio Bartolache.

Bartolache's *Instrucción para el buen uso de las pastillas marciales, ó fierro* was published in 1774.²

Many articles relating to medicine were published in the *Gaceta de México* (1722-42).

¹ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en Merida de Yucatan* (Santiago de Chile, 1904).

² The Lane Medical Library, Stanford University, has a copy.

Juan Manuel Vanegas' *Compendio de la medicina ó medicina práctica* was published in 1788. This work on domestic medicine became very popular and four editions were issued, three in Mexico City and one in Philadelphia.

Vicente Cervantes' *Ensayo a la materia médica vegetal de México*, written in 1792, was published by the Mexican government in 1889.

Pedro de la Rosa's *Receta ... para la curación de dolores reumáticos, venereos y escorbúticos* was published in Puebla in 1794.

The first medical work to be published in Guadalajara was the *Numero de individuos que han tenido viruelas en la Ciudad de Durango y sus arrabales, con distinción de los que han sido inoculados, y de los que han pedecido naturales, y sin exito*, printed in 1798.

León records 154 titles of medical works issued during the eighteenth century.¹

MEXICAN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The works mentioned here are notable among the many medical publications issued in Mexico during the nineteenth century.

FLORENCIO PÉREZ COMOTO. *Reflexiones de Goviffes sobre el sistema de Brown*. Vera Cruz, 1804.

The first medical book published in Vera Cruz.

ANACLETO RODRÍGUEZ ARGUELLES. *Tratado de la calentura amarilla, ó vomito negro*. Mexico City, 1804.

J. MORALES. *Cartilla de vacunar con un prologo para desengaño del publico*. Puebla, 1805.

ANACLETO RODRÍGUEZ ARGUELLES. *Tratado de la fiebre epidémica ó endémica, remitente putrida petequial y contagiosa, observada en esta capital*. Mexico City, 1811.

Diario de México.

Twenty-five volumes of this journal were published between 1805 and 1812. These contain many articles of medical interest.

A great smallpox epidemic raged in Mexico in 1813. This resulted in many publications relating to that subject. Such works

¹ *Op. cit.*, X (1915), 45-67, 88-91.

are still of value to epidemiologists and of great interest to medical historians. It is evident from the titles that follow that the Mexican government was alert to matters of public health.

Cartilla ó sea metodo sencillo de curar á los pobres de la epidemia, que en el presente año aflige á los habitantes de esta ciudad. Dirigida á los socios de las juntas subalternas. De orden de la junta de sanidad. Puebla, 1813.

Discurso sobre las fumigaciones, util y provechoso para la salud pública; y un metodo sencillo de curar la epidemia que á los habitantes de la Ciudad de la Puebla y otras poblaciones de Nueva España. Guadalajara, 1813.

LUIS MONTANA. *Metodo de socorrer á los enfermos de la epidemia actual en los casos en que no hay médico que los asista. Mexico City, 1813.*

BERNARDO MORENO GUZMÁN. *Descripción de la epidemia de México de 1813 y medios de librarse de ella y de las recaídas. Mexico City, 1813.*

Instrucción formada para suministrar la vacuna, como unico preservativo del contagio de las viruelas, y en defecto de su fluido inócular con el pus de esta; del modo de conocer y distinguir las calidades de la naturaleza, y el metodo de curarlas. Impresa de orden del Exmo. Señor Don Felix Maria Calleja, Virrey, Gobernador y Capitán General de esta N.E. á consulta de la junta superior de sanidad, y á costa de los fondos publicos, para repartirla por todo el distrito del uirreynato á beneficio de la salubridad de los pueblos. Mexico City, 1814.

It is interesting to note that Jenner's *Inquiry into the causes and effects of the variolae vaccinae* was published in London only sixteen years before.

One of the first Mexican publications relating to medical education is:

Memoria sobre la necesidad y utilidad de reunir en el estudio de medicina de la Universidad, el de cirugía del Hospital de Naturales, y el de botánica del Jardín de Palacio, en un Colegio de Medicina y Ciencias Naturales, en que los catedráticos por el mismo sueldo que hoy les tiene señalado la Nación, desempeñen las funciones y atribuciones que hasta aqui ha tenido el Proto-médico. Mexico City, 1823.

This memorial was signed by José Ignacio García Jove, Manuel de Jesús Febles, and Joaquín Guerra.

Works relating to specific diseases published early in the nineteenth century include:

Método para facilitar la curación de la calentura maligna, reinante en el pueblo de Ocotlan y en otros donde ha tocado su contagio. Guadalajara, 1823.

Método fácil y sencillo para conocer, distinguir y curar el sarampión. Guadalajara, 1823.

PEDRO ESCOBEDO, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ, and FRANCISCO ALVARADO. *Método curativo del sarampión.* Mexico City, 1825.

MANUEL CORDONIÚ Y FERRARAS. *Memoria sobre la angina exantemática de México.* Mexico City, 1825.

Memoria instructiva sobre la enfermedad epidémica del sarampión. Mexico City, 1825.

JUAN LUIS CHABERT. *Memoria sobre la fiebre amarilla.* Vera Cruz, 1826.¹

———. *Reflexiones médicas y observaciones sobre la fiebre amarilla. ... Traducidas en español por Casimiro Liceaga.* Mexico City, 1828.

JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ URUEÑA. *Reflexiones médicas sobre el diabetes en general: y especialmente acerca de la enfermedad que con el mismo nombre se conoce en el Estado de Michoacán.* Mexico City, 1829.

———. *Método vulgar y fácil para curación de las viruelas.* Morelia, 1830.

MIGUEL MUÑOZ. *Método sencillo, claro y fácil de asistir a los niños en la actual epidemia de viruelas naturales, arreglado a la nuevas y mejores doctrinas médicas del día.* Mexico City, 1830.

JOSÉ M. SEUTIS. *Memoria sobre la inexistencia del estado de las encias como signo precursor y patognómico de la fiebre amarilla.* Mexico City, 1830.

JUAN LUIS CHABERT. *Del huaco y sus aplicaciones en la fiebre amarilla y otras enfermedades.* Vera Cruz, 1832.²

FRANCISCO O. DOUCET. *Tratado del cólera-morbus de la India.* Vera Cruz, 1833.

JUAN LUIS CHABERT. *Disertación sobre el cólera-morbus.* Mexico City, 1833.

Parecer que dió el consultor del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar C. José Ignacio Duran, en virtud de la comisión que le confirió el Sr. Director General del mismo cuerpo, sobre la memoria que en el tomo 8º perteneciente á Abril de 1832, del diario redactado por una Sociedad de Médicos de Paris, se titula: "Examen histórico de la epidemia de cólera morbus, que se ha declarado en Paris, con los métodos curativos

¹ This appeared in *Mercurio* June, 1826, Nos. 23-27 and 30.

² This appeared in *El censor de Veracruz*, August 31, 1832.

que se han empleado segun las diferentes formas y periodos de la enfermedad y apreciación de sus resultados." Mexico, 1833.

PEDRO ESCOBEDO. *Método claro y sencillo para la precaución y curación de la epidemia del cólera-morbus.* Mexico City, 1833.

MANUEL DE JESÚS FEBLES. *Cartilla vulgar para conocer y curar la cólera morbus.* Mexico City, 1833.

JUAN MANUEL GONZÁLEZ URUEÑA. *Método preservativo y curativo del cólera morbus.* Morelia, 1833.

PEDRO DEL VILLAR. *Consejos al pueblo mexicano sobre los medios mas sencillos y faciles de precaver y curar el cólera morbus epidémico.* Mexico City, 1833.

Método fácil y sencillo para la curación del cólera morbus observado con buen efecto por algunos facultativos de la capital. Guadalajara, 1833.

Pronto curación de la cólera morbus. Guadalajara, 1833.

JUAN NAUDO. *Tratamiento del cólera.* Guadalajara, 1833.

Remedios caseros para la cólera morbus, que han contribuido en gran parte á desterrar esta epidemia de San Luis. Guadalajara, 1833.

CARLOS MARIA DE BUSTAMANTE. *Historia del cólera morbus de México del año de 1833 y de los estragos de la guerra civil aquella época, muy mas terrible que los de esta epidemia asoladora.* Mexico City, 1835.¹

The first Mexican pharmacopeia was published in Puebla in 1832. This was the work of Antonio Cal y Bracho. The title of this work is *Ensayo para la materia médica mexicana, arreglado por una comisión nombrada por la Academia Médico-Quirurgica de esta capital quien ha dispuesto se imprime por considerarlo útil.*

Various regulations for the practice of medicine together with a list of authorized charges for medicines dispensed are to be found in *Noticia de las leyes y ordenes de policia que rigen a los profesores del arte de curar. Dispuesta por Manuel de Jesus, doctor en medicina, maestro en artes. Presidente y Alcalde Mayor del Protomedicato Nacional: Catedrático de Prima de Medicina de esta Nacional y Pontificia Universidad: Médico de los Hospitales*

¹ This was published in *Efemérides historico-político-literarias* (Mexico City, 1835), No. 2.

de San Pedro y del Divino Salvador, y socio de varias academias (Mexico City, 1830).

The periodical *Higia*, of which León says that only No. 7 of año 1 had been seen by him, began publication in Mexico City in 1833 under the editorship of Théodore Léger and Gabriel Villette.

It is impossible to discuss here, at any length, the medical literature of Mexico published during the last one hundred years. These are with a few exceptions less important to the medical historian than are the earlier works. A larger proportion of such publications are to be found in the medical libraries of the United States than of those published prior to 1830. The majority of the medical works published in Mexico between 1830 and 1911 are noted in the *Catalogo especial de las obras mexicanas*, published by the Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico City, in 1911.

Many entries for Mexican medical publications will be found in the *Index medicus*¹ and the *Quarterly cumulative index medicus*² as well as in the *Catalogue* of the Surgeon General's Library (Army Medical Library).

Two publications, however, deserve special mention:

The monumental work of A. L. Herrera and D. Vergara Lope concerning life on high plateaus was published in Mexico City in 1899: *La vie sur les hauts plateaux. Influence de la pression barométrique sur la constitution et la développement des êtres organisés. Traitement climatérique de la tuberculose*. This work received the Hodgkins Prize of the Smithsonian Institution in 1895. The first part is devoted to theoretical studies and the second to the applications of these theories. The chapters of particular medical interest include: (ix) typhus and scrofula; (x) treatment of tuberculosis by the climatic conditions existing at high altitudes; (xi) physiological and therapeutic consequences of exposure to high altitudes; (xii) artificial respiration. Citations are given to over seven hundred writers upon this

¹ 1879-99, 1902-26.

² 1927-30.

subject. The alphabetical "Table of Authors" cited constitutes an important bibliography of the material up to the date of the work.

Scholars in the field of medical history and bibliography will always be deeply indebted to Dr. Nicolás León, one of Mexico's most distinguished sons, and a diligent organizer of the source material for the study of Mexican history and bibliography, especially as it relates to science. His *La obstetricia en México. Notas bibliográficas, étnicas, históricas, documentarias y críticas. De los orígenes históricos hasta el año 1910* (Mexico City, 1910) is unsurpassed in completeness by any similar work covering the history of obstetrics in a particular country. The bibliography contains citations for 1,042 titles.

Francisco A. Flores' *El himen en México. Estudio hecho con unas observaciones presentadas en la cátedra de medicina legal en la Escuela de Medicina, el año de 1882* relates to a subject which has a very limited literature. The plates in this work are especially valuable.

No work upon the medical literature of Mexico would be complete without reference to the work of Mrs. Zelia Nuttall. Mrs. Nuttall has lived in Mexico for many years. Her beautiful home, Casa Alvarado, in Coayacán near Mexico City, is the mecca of visiting scholars interested in the antiquities of Mexico. This is perhaps the oldest inhabited house in America. It is of particular interest to medical men as it was once the residence of Alvarado, the royal physician. Mrs. Nuttall is the author of many papers, including a number relating to the subject of this paper. Her "Causes of the physical degeneracy of Mexican Indians after the Spanish conquest as set forth by Mexican informants in 1580"¹ is an extract from *The official reports . . . sent by Francisco de Castañeda to His Majesty Philip II and the Council of the Indies in 1580*. The latter work was translated and edited by Mrs. Nuttall and published by the Peabody Mu-

¹ *Journal of hygiene*, XXVII (1927), 40-43.

seum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. In this paper Mrs. Nuttall says:

In the year 1577, King Philip II of Spain issued a decree to all Spanish officials in the New World ordering them to obtain and send him answers to a questionnaire consisting of fifty searching inquiries, intended to elicit information which would facilitate the good government and ennoblement of "the Indies."

One of these questions [No. 5] is: "State whether the district is inhabited by many or few Indians and whether in former times it had a greater or lesser population; the causes for the increase or diminution and whether the inhabitants live in regular towns permanently or not. State also what is the character and condition of their intelligence, inclinations and modes of life; also whether different languages are spoken throughout the whole province or whether they have one which is spoken by all."

Another question [No. 15] also partly deals with the same matters.

The reports sent in 1580 to the king, drawn up by the governors, mayors and other officials of eight towns, in answer to both questions, throw a new light upon the increased mortality and degeneration of the native races after the conquest, phenomena which have generally been attributed to the oppression and cruelty of the Spaniards.

It should interest hygienists to learn what were the opinions expressed by Mexican Indian chieftains who acted as informants regarding the diminished longevity and physical degeneration of their people that were noticeable sixty years after the conquest.

Vegetarians, prohibitionists and eugenists will doubtless be gratified to learn from the following extracts the nature of the information contained in the replies to questions 5 and 15 that were sent to the Spanish king.

One of these reports is here quoted:

TEOTIHUACÁN. The natives say that in ancient times this town was densely populated by a great number of inhabitants. At present it has, besides the ordinary population according to appraisement, one thousand and six hundred payers of tribute. The natives say that many of them died of an epidemic which occurred a year before the discovery of New Spain.

The common Indians . . . went naked except for a loin cloth and coarse mantle of agave fibre. Nowadays they all wear cloaks, cotton shirts and trousers. They sleep on beds and cover themselves with woolen blankets. They eat good food, boiled maize, domestic and wild fowl, beef and mutton.

In ancient times most of them sustained life on the boiled leaves of the cactus and agave, or roots, or mice, snakes and other reptiles and were healthier because of this and because they were more accustomed to exercise and hard work than nowadays. The natives realize that the luxury they now live in and the little work they do is the cause of illness, because they now fall ill

and whenever they make any exertion, and especially on account of the pulque which they are now accustomed to drink from childhood and which does them much harm.

MEXICAN MEDICAL JOURNALS

The first journal to be published in Mexico was the *Gaceta de México*. The first issue appeared in January, 1722, and it continued until 1739. During that period many medical contributions were included in its contents. This journal was succeeded in 1740 by *El mercurio*, which also published articles of medical interest from time to time. The latter journal ceased publication in 1742 but was re-established in 1783 and continued until the end of the century.

Flores mentions a number of medical articles as appearing in the *Gaceta de México* between 1784 and 1789. Either there was another journal of the same name published during these years or he refers, as seems more likely, to the re-established *El mercurio*.

Mention has already been made of the first medical journals to be published in Mexico, *Mercurio volante* and *Higia*.¹

The Sociedad Filomédica issued three numbers of a periodical, *Museo científico*, in 1840. These exist only in manuscript. Dr. Manuel S. Soriano has published an analysis of their contents.²

Dr. Soriano has also published an analysis of the first number of the *Periódico* issued by the Sociedad Filoiátrica de México in 1844.³

Bibliografía sacada del "Periódico de la Sociedad Filoiátrica de México" was published in Mexico City in 1908.

The Sociedad Mexicana de Plasmogenia does not seem to have published a journal. Papers read at its meetings have been printed in the *Boletín de ciencias médicas*.⁴

¹ The American Philosophical Society has a complete set of *Mercurio volante*.

² *Gaceta médica de México* (2d ser., 1904), IV, 271.

³ *Boletín de ciencias médicas*, II (1911-12), 122-26.

⁴ Luis Lara y Pardo, "La prensa médica en México," *Escuela de medicina*, XIX (1904), 337-40.

Heredia mentions a journal, *La peste bubónica*, published in Culiacan in 1898.¹ There is no evidence that this was a medical journal. It was more likely a journal of humor. If this is so, its editor certainly indulged himself in grim humor when selecting a title for his journal.

El observador de la Republica Mexicana, of which five volumes were published between 1827 and 1833, included a few items of medical interest.²

The famous journal *Gaceta de literatura*, of the Padre Alzate, published a few studies relating to medicine, toward the end of the seventeenth century.³

The Academia de Medicina began the publication of its *Periódico* in 1836. Lara y Pardo states that five volumes were issued of this journal. The *Union list of serials* mentions a sixth volume.

The Academia de Medicina again issued a journal, *La union médica*, in 1856 and this continued until 1858.

The first number of the *Boletin del Cuerpo Médico Militar de la Republica Mexicana* appeared in 1857. This was discontinued the following year.

A notable intellectual movement took place in Mexico between 1862 and 1865. This resulted in the reorganization of various professional schools, the bringing-in of distinguished professors, establishment of scientific societies, and general scientific and artistic activity.

Medicine shared in this movement. The Academia de Medicina again began the publication of a journal. This publication, *Gaceta médica*, established in 1864, is still current. Sociedad Filoiátrica began its *El porvenir filoiátrico*, and in 1869 La Sociedad Médica "Pedro Escobedo" issued the first number of its *Observador médico*. This journal, with occasional interruptions, has continued to appear to the present time.

Thirty-one numbers of *Revista hebdomadaria de ciencias médicas* were published in 1872 and 1873.

¹ "Bibliografía de Sinaloa," *Monografías bibliográficas mexicanas* (1926), No. 6.

² Luis Lara y Pardo, *loc. cit.*

³ *Ibid.*

La Sociedad Médica "Larrey" issued a single volume of *Anales* in 1875.

The notable journal *Escuela de medicina* first appeared in 1879. The success of this publication was largely due to the energy and devotion of its editor, Adrian de Garay.

Three medical journals began publication in 1885, *Boletín del Consejo de Salubridad*, *La independencia médica*, and *La revista médico quirúrgica*. *La independencia médica* continued for only a short time and was succeeded by *La voz de Hippocrates*.¹

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the establishment of many medical journals in Mexico. The more important of these were *Anales de oftalmología*, *México médico*, *Cronica médica*, *Revista médica*, *El estudio*, *Los anales del Instituto Médico Nacional*, *Revista quincenal de anatomía, patología y clínica médica y quirúrgica*, and *Revista de anatomía patológica*.

The journal literature of Mexican medicine includes the following titles: Academia de Medicina de México, *Periodico* (1836-43); Academia de Medicina Homeopática de México, *Propaganda homeopática* (1901-8); Academia Nacional de Medicina de México, *Gaceta médica de México* (1864—); *Anales de la maternidad* (1891); *Anales de oftalmología* (1898-1915); Asociación Médica Mexicana, *AMA* (1923—); Asociación Médica Pedro Escobedo, *Observador médico* (1869—); Asociación Médico Quirúrgica Larrey, *Anales* (1875-76); Asociación Mexicana de Cirujanos Dentistas, *Anales de odontología*; Asociación Pablo Guiterrez, *Anales* (1883); *Boletín de ciencias médicas* (1833); *Boletín de ciencias médicas* (1910-16); *Boletín de medicina y cirugía* (Guadalajara, 1894-95); *Boletín médico-farmacéutico* (Guanajuato, 1888); Circulo Homeopático Mexicano, *La reforma médica* (1878-81, 1885-92); Congreso Médico Nacional Mexicano, *Memoria*; Congreso Nacional de Higiene, *Dictámenes y resoluciones* (1884); Consejo de Salubridad, *Boletín* (1885); Consejo Superior de Salubridad (Merida), *Boletín de higiene*; Consejo Superior de Salubridad (Toluca), *Boletín de*

¹ *Ibid.*

higiene (1894); *Cuerpo Medico Militar de la Republica Mexicana*, *Boletin* (1857-59); *Crónica médica mexicana* (1897—); *Eco de estudiantes* (Monterrey, 1888); *Emulación* (Merida, 1873-81); *Emulación* (Zacatecas, 1883); *Escolar médico* (Monterrey, 1888); *Escuela de medicina* (1879-1914); *Escuela Nacional de Medicina*, *Medicina* (1920—); *Estudio* (Oaxaca, 1888); *Estudio* (Pueblo, 1875-80); *Faro homeopático* (1874); *Fulminato* (Guadalajara); *Gaceta agricola y veterinaria* (1910-14); *Gaceta médica de Tampico* (1924—); *Gaceta médico-militar* (1890-95); *Higia* (1833); *Homeopatía* (1895-1913); *Independencia médica* (1880-82); *Instituto Médico Nacional*, *Anales* (1894-1915); *Estudio* (1889-93); *Instituto Patológico*, *Boletin* (1901-10); *Medicina científica basada en la fisiología y en la experimentación* (1888-98); *Medicina homeopática* (Guajuato, 1888); *Mercurio volante* (1772-73); *México*, Dirección de Beneficia Pública, *Boletín* (1879); *México médico* (1903); *Museo científico* (1840); *Observador medical* (1842); *Noticioso médico* (1884); *Palanca* (1848-50); *Porvenir filoiátrico* (1884); *Puebla*, Hospital General del Estado, *Boletín* (1891); *Repertorio jalisciense de medicina y cirugía prácticas* (Guadalajara, 1874-75); *Revista de anatomía, patológica y clinica* (1896-99); *Revista hahnemanniana* (Merida, 1910-11); *Revista hebdomadaria de ciencias médicas* (1872-73); *Revista médica* (Puebla, 1918-20); *Revista médica de México* (1888-89); *Revista médica de Tampico* (1921); *Revista médica de Yucatan* (Merida, 1906); *Revista médico-quirúrgica de México* (1883-84); *Sociedad Científica Michoacana*, *Union médica michoacana* (Morelia, 1892); *Sociedad de Medicina de Guadalajara*, *Revista médica* (1871-76); *Sociedad de Medicina Interna*, *Revista médica* (1888-1906); *Sociedad Farmacéutica Mexicana*, *Farmacía* (1890—); *Sociedad Mexicana de Oftalmología y Oto-rino-laringología*, *Anales* (1919—); *Sociedad Médica de Emulación de Guadalajara*, *Anales* (1838); *Revista médica* (1871-76); *Sociedad Médica de México*, *Observador médico* (1869—); *Sociedad Médica de San Luis Potosí*, *Fraternidad* (1874-76); *Sociedad Médica "La Fraternal"*

(Guadalajara), *Boletín de ciencias médicas* (1882—); Sociedad Médica Potosina, *Progreso médico* (1900-1907); Sociedad Médica Veracruzana, *Revista médica veracruzana* (1921—); Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica (Guadalajara), *Anales* (1882-84); Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Estudiantes (Guadalajara), *Investigador médico* (1890); Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Merida (see *Emulación*); Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Toluca, *Memorias* (1875-76); Sociedad Yatrodéfica (San Luis Potosí), *Anales* (1880); *Sol* (1821-32); *Union médica* (San Luis Potosí, 1856); *Union médica de México* (1856-58); *Voz de Hipocrates* (1883-87).

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF GUATEMALA

Guatemala was conquered by the Spaniards under Alvarado between 1522 and 1524. It was a captaincy-general of New Spain until 1821. For the next fifteen months it was a part of Iturbide's Mexican empire. It then became a part of the confederation of Central America. Since 1833 Guatemala has been an independent republic. The population exceeds 1,600,000. The principal cities are Guatemala, Quezaltenango, Coban, and Totonicapan.

The principal source of information concerning the history of medicine in Guatemala is Francisco Asturias's *Historia de la medicina en Guatemala*. This was published in Guatemala City in 1902 as a thesis presented to the Facultad de Medicina y Farmacia.

Mexican medical literature, as might be expected from the close historical and geographical relationship between the two countries, contains much material relating to Guatemalan medicine.

The first medical book printed in Guatemala was José Flores' *Específico nuevamente descubierto en el Reyno de Guatemala para la curación radical del horrible mal de cancro*. This was published in Guatemala City in 1782. Concerning this work Asturias says:

Mas tarde el Doctor Flores ensaya las propiedades sedantes del hierro metálico aplicado a la superficie cutanea; el 6 de Marza de 1782 público una memoria con el titula de ... la cual fué reimpressa en México, el mismo año, asi como en Madrid, Cadiz y Malaga, donde se repitieron sus experiencias. En Malaga se ensayó el remedio contra la lepra. En Genova y otros varios puntos de Italia se repitieron los ensayos, y el medicamento adquirio una celebridad extraordinaria. Meo, lo puso en práctica en Palermo, y público los resultados tanta de sus propias tentavias como de las que hizo Benito Leiacca en el Hospital de San Berthelem. Francia e Inglaterra se apoderaron del específico promulgado por nuestro sabio compatriota, y el *Diario de Paris* de aquella época, dió noticias detalladas de las diferentes hechas con el fin de comprobar sus efectos.

Flores' *Instrucción sobre el modo de practicar la inoculación de las viruelas, y método para curar esta enfermedad, acomodado á la naturaleza y modo de vivir de los Indios del Reino de Guatemala, impreso de orden del supremo gobierno* was published in Guatemala City in 1794.

José Felipe Flores was born in Chiapas in 1758, according to Dr. Mariano Padilla, or on May 1, 1751, according to García Pelaez. He was educated in the Colegio de Jesuitas de la Antigua Guatemala. In 1775 he was graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine, and in 1780 received the grade of *licenciado* at Asunción. He was surgeon and physician to the Hospital de San Juan de Dios for twenty-two years, beginning this career in 1774.

Asturias gives a list of the graduates of the Escuela de Medicina y Farmacia del Centro, at Guatemala City, between the years 1717 and 1901. The two earliest graduates were Vicente Ferrer Gonzalez (June 30, 1717) and José de Medina (February 8, 1733). Beginning with 1850, the titles of the theses presented by the candidates are given. The thesis of Manuel Gallardo (1850) has the title *El cólera morbus epidémico*, and that of Máximo Soto (1851), *Fiebre tifoides*.

Narciso Esparragosa y Gallardo published his memoir concerning the obstetrical forceps of which he was the inventor, in Guatemala City, in 1798, under the title, *Memoria sobre una invención fácil y sencilla para extraer criaturas clavadas en el paso*

sin riesgo de la vida no ofensa de la madre. This work excited considerable interest among obstetricians in Spain and Latin America. Asturias says concerning this:

El nunca bien ponderado, inmortal Esparragosa, á quien tanto deben las ciencias y la Universidad de Guatemala, inventa un forceps, llamadolo "Asa elástica," y que dio conocer en una memoria que imprimio en esta capital de Guatemala, el año de 1798. Dicha memoria esta escrita correctamente, contiene citas numerosisimas que comprueban bastante la erudición y extensos conocimientos en la ciencia que profesaba, y tiene nueve observaciones personales. Tuvo mucha aceptación en todas partes donde fué conocida, y con especialidad en España, donde por su inmenso crédito fué reimpressa en Barcelona el año de 1846.

Esparragosa y Gallardo's *Método sencillo y fácil para el conocimiento y curación de las viruelas* was published in Guatemala City in 1815.

José Antonio Cordoba's *Cartilla que enseña el modo de vacunar, y distinguir la verdadera y falsa: extraida de la instrucciones y periódicos de Europa, y acomodada de la capacidad del pueblo* was published in Guatemala City in 1804.

The Facultad de Quezaltenango was established in 1878. The medical society of that city, Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Occidente, began the publication of its *Gaceta médica Quezalteca* in 1891.

A society was formed by the students of medicine and pharmacy of the Escuela de Medicina y Farmacia in 1894. This was called La Juventud Médica. In 1899 the society began the publication of a journal, *La juventud médica*, which is still current.

A national medical society, Sociedad Médico-Quirúrgica, was organized on November 11, 1899.

The journal literature of Guatemalan medicine includes the following: Congreso Médico Latino-Americano, *Actas y trabajos* (1901—); *Escuela de medicina* (1892-1920); *Juventud médica* (1899—); Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Occidente (Quezaltenango), *Gaceta médica Quezalteca* (1891—).

MEDICAL LITERATURE IN THE OTHER CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

The national medical journal of Nicaragua, *Gaceta médica de Nicaragua*, began publication in 1918. This journal shows plain-

ly the earnest efforts of a few physicians to provide a medical journal for their country. The reader cannot avoid feeling a sympathetic admiration for the accomplishment of the editors of the national medical journals from the smaller Central American states, who labor under severe handicaps.

A typical issue of the *Gaceta médica de Nicaragua*¹ consists of twenty-four pages. The contents include a paper by the director, Dr. Luis H. Debayle, "La anestesia requidea entre nosotros"; an article, "Necesidad de una farmacopea nacional," by Andres Morin; a thesis, "Hemoclasia digestiva," by A. A. Rochi; summaries of certain contemporary Central American medical theses; various miscellaneous articles, formulas, notes, and an editorial.

Two volumes of *Revista médico-quirúrgica* were published in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, between 1919 and 1921. Single numbers of this journal averaged thirty-two pages. A typical issue² contains the following: "La instrucción y la honradez en terapéutica," by José Llerena; "Heridas del canal de Stenon," by Ruben Andino Aguilar; "El tratamiento del asma bronquial por la adrenalina en inyecciones hipodérmica e intramusculares," by Octavo Maira; "Estudio de un foco accidental de fiebre amarilla," by Salvador Peralta Lagos; editorials concerning the importance of tropical pathology in the Escuela de Medicina, and the rumors of the suppression of the Escuela de Medicina; communications relative to tetanus and its treatment, and potable water in Tegucigalpa; a brief biographical note concerning Dr. Romualdo B. Zepeda, together with two pages of *crónica*.

The Sociedad de Medicina de El Salvador issued the first number of its journal, *La union médica*, in 1903. Apparently only two volumes of this appeared. The membership of the society at that time consisted of thirty active and five corresponding members. Considering the trials which beset scientific journals in populous countries, the efforts made by the medical profession in Salvador can readily be appreciated.

¹ Tomo V, No. 3 (January, 1923).

² Tomo I, No. 4 (February, 1920).

A typical issue of *La union médica*,¹ consisting of fourteen pages, contains three original papers: "Sobre un nuevo bacilo cromogeno," by Gustavo S. Baron; "Enorme quiste monocular del ovario izquierdo," by F. Guevara: "Resumen estadístico de las raqiococainizaciones," by Salvador E. Aguilar. A thesis by Pedro A. Villacorta, presented to the Facultad de Farmacia y Ciencias Naturales, Barcelona, is reprinted. Three Salvadorean theses are reviewed (one each from Facultad de Medicina y Cirugía, Facultad de Farmacia, and Facultad de Dentisteria). There are also a few memoranda and notes.

José Antonio de Cordoba's *Cartilla*, originally published in Guatemala, was reprinted in Salvador, by Francisco Padilla, at the order of the government, and extensively circulated.

The Biblioteca Universitaria issued in 1909 a catalogue including books upon two subjects, law and medicine, *Catalogo de las obras de la Biblioteca Universitaria arreglado por orden alfabético de autores*.

The Facultad de Medicina, San José, Costa Rica, published its *Gaceta médica de Costa Rica* in nineteen volumes between 1896 and 1917.

A journal relating to milk depots, child welfare, etc., *La gota de leche*, began publication in San José in 1913.

The Medical Association of the Isthmian Canal Zone began the publication of its *Proceedings* in 1908. The name of the Association was changed in 1912 from Canal Zone Medical Association. Thirteen volumes appeared to and including 1920, when publication was suspended. This journal was revived in 1927 when Volume XIV (for 1926) appeared. It is published by the Health Department of the Panama Canal and printed at the Panama Canal Press, Mount Hope, Canal Zone.

A typical volume² consists of sixty-eight pages with six plates. There are eight papers. The titles which follow indicate the range of subjects covered by this journal: "Surgical treatment

¹ Tomo I, No. 5 (August, 1903).

² Vol. XV (for 1927), Boston, 1928.

of pelvic inflammations"; "Discussion of the nephritides"; "Hypertonic solutions in the treatment of increased intracranial pressure"; "Some speculative observations relative to future public health problems"; "Blister beetles of the genus *Paederus* (Coleoptera: Staphlinidae) as a cause of dermatitis"; "The use of crude oil as the larvicide of preference on the Isthmus"; "Diphtheria control"; "Coronary sclerosis: its relation to angina pectoris."

Volume XIV of the *Proceedings* of the Medical Association of the Canal Zone bridges the gap between 1920 and 1926. The foreword states that the volume "... contains a few of the papers read before the medical society during those years, and references to papers known to be published elsewhere."

The Medical Department of the United Fruit Company issued its first *Annual Report* in 1912, and it has appeared annually since then. Although a publication issued by an American corporation and printed in Boston, this *Report* is obviously a part of the medical literature of Central America.

The work of the Medical Department of the United Fruit Company is organized in seven divisions, Banos (Cuba), Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Panama, and Preston (Cuba), and on two railroads, Tela Railroad Company and Truxillo Railroad Company.

The contents of these reports include hospitals, vital statistics, classification of diseases treated, surgical reports, and data concerning the work of the medical officers on the New York and New Orleans steamship lines. Subjects referred to most frequently are malaria, influenza, typhoid fever, smallpox, plague, yellow fever, hookworm, tetanus, leg ulcers, yaws, and snake bites.

These reports give valuable statistical information concerning the many tropical diseases with which the extensive medical organization of the United Fruit Company has to deal on its plantations and along the lines of its railroads in Central America and the West Indies.

The staff of the Medical Department of the United Fruit Company includes physicians from the countries in which it operates as well as from the United States and England.

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF CUBA

Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It was conquered by the Spanish early in the fifteenth century. From 1899 to 1902 it was under United States military rule and since then has been a republic. The population is about 3,500,000. The principal cities are Habana, Santiago, Camaguey, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas.

Many distinguished scholars in Cuba have devoted their attention to bibliography. This is particularly true of the bibliography of Cuban medicine and medical history. As a result the study of these subjects is facilitated by the existence of numerous bibliographical works.

The two outstanding names in Cuban medical bibliography are those of Carlos M. Trelles y Govin and Jorge le Roy. Trelles y Govin is the author of two important general bibliographies: *Biblioteca científica*,¹ of which Volume II, *Biblioteca médica Cubana*, is devoted to medicine, and *Biblioteca histórica Cubana*,² Volume III of which contains many special bibliographies relating to medicine. In addition to these two works, Trelles y Govin is the author of "Bibliografía médico farmacéutica Cubana"³ and *Contribución de los médicos cubanos a los progresos de la medicina*. This writer's general Cuban bibliographies⁴ are also valuable as sources of information concerning Cuban medical works.

Jorge le Roy has published many bibliographies relating to the works of individual Cuban physicians and concerning the medical press in Cuba. His more important bibliographical contributions are: *Indice bibliográfico de la Sociedad de Estudios*

¹ Matanzas, 1919.

² Habana, 1926.

³ *Revista de medicina y cirugía* (1906-7).

⁴ See Schneider, *Handbuch der Bibliographie* (Leipzig, 1924), p. 341.

Clínicos (1899); *Bibliografía del Dr. Carlos Finlay* (1912); *Consideraciones sobre la prensa médica de Cuba* (1913); *La prensa y la bibliografía médicas cubanas* (1914); *Bibliografía del Dr. Gustavo López* (1915); *Desarrollo de la estadística demográfica en Cuba* (1916); *Bibliografía del Dr. Juan Santos Fernández* (1916); *Bibliografía del Dr. Luis M. Cowley* (1917); *Bibliografía del Dr. Antonio Gordon* (1917); *Bibliografía del Dr. Raimundo Menocal* (1917); *La historia y la prensa médica de Cuba* (1917); *Bibliografía de Carlos M. Trelles* (1919).

An early and useful paper relating to Cuban medical bibliography is "Apuntes para una bibliografía médica cubana," by Eusebio Domínguez Valdés.¹

Manuel Pérez Beato's *Bibliografía de la vacuna* is an exceptionally comprehensive bibliography of the literature of vaccination.² The same author has compiled a bibliography of yellow fever, *Diccionario bibliográfico de la fiebre amarilla*, which remains unpublished according to Trelles y Govin.

Other notable bibliographies relating to particular medical subjects include: "La obstetricia en la prensa médica cubana. Índice bibliográfico hasta 1900," by Julio F. Arteaga;³ *La odontología y la prensa médica en Cuba*, by Pedro Calvo;⁴ *Relación de obras sobre fiebre amarilla*, by Joaquín Duenae;⁵ *Bibliografía oftalmológica cubana*, by Horacio Ferrer;⁶ "Bibliografía obstetricia cubana, 1901-1918," by Luis Haguét;⁷ *La lucha antituberculosa en Cuba*, by Joaquín L. Jacobsen;⁸ *La oto-laringología y la prensa médica*, by Hernando Seguí;⁹ *Bibliografía neurológica*, by José Valdés Anciano;¹⁰ *Bibliografía dentalis*, by Andres J. Weber;¹¹ "Bibliografía odontológica," by Andres J. Weber;¹² *Biblio-*

¹ *Crónica médico quirúrgica* (1878).

⁷ *Revista médica cubana* (1919).

² Habana, 1899.

⁸ Habana, 1905.

³ *Revista médica cubana* (1916).

⁹ Habana, 1911.

⁴ Habana, 1911.

¹⁰ Unpublished.

⁵ Habana, 1901.

¹¹ 10 vols., Habana, 1909.

⁶ Habana, 1925.

¹² *Revista dental* (1917); Congreso dental Pan-Americano, *Actas* (Santiago de Chile, 1917).

graphia et biblioiconographia stomatologicae, by Andres J. Weber;¹ *Bibliographiae stomatologicae*, by Andres J. Weber.²

Antonio González Curquejo's *La prensa médica en relación con los farmacéuticos* is a valuable contribution to pharmaceutical bibliography.³

In addition to the works of Jorge le Roy previously noted, a number of bibliographies relating to the works of individual Cuban physicians have been published including: *Exposé des travaux de Joaquín Albarran*;⁴ *Exposé des travaux scientifiques de J. Albarran*;⁵ "Bibliografía de J. Albarran";⁶ *Bibliografía del Dr. Francisco M. Fernández*;⁷ *Trabajos del Dr. Juan S. Fernández*;⁸ *El Dr. Juan S. Fernández*;⁹ *Bio-bibliografía del Dr. José I. Torralbas*, by José Varela Zequiera and Federico Torralbas.¹⁰

The earliest Cuban physicians were Francisco González del Alamo (1707), Martin Hernández Catetegui, Marcos Gamboa Riano (1715), José Escobar (1728), José Arango Barrios (professor of pathology in 1726 and parish priest of Guanabacoa), and Ambrosio Medrano (1731).

Medicine had made further advances among the indigenous races of Mexico than in any of the other Central American or West Indian lands. We have, however, two works treating of the indigenous medicine of Cuba: Enrique López Veitia's *Medicina de los Siboneyes*¹¹ and Antonio Gordon's *Medicina indigena de Cuba y su valor histórico*.¹²

The history of Cuban medicine has been adequately treated in its various phases by Rafael A. Cowley in his *Breve noticias sobre la enseñanza de la medicina en la Universidad de la Ha-*

¹ 16 vols.

² Buffalo, N.Y., 1922. Describes 12,000 volumes and 3,000 journals published between 1490 and 1921.

³ Habana, 1911.

⁸ Habana, 1902 and 1906.

⁴ Paris, 1892.

⁹ Habana, 1907.

⁵ Paris, 1906.

¹⁰ Paris, 1906.

⁶ *Revista de medicina y cirugía* (1906).

¹¹ Habana, 1888.

⁷ Habana, 1919.

¹² Habana, 1894.

bana,¹ and in the same author's *Historia de la Facultad de Medicina de la Habana*;² by Diego Quibus Tamayo in his *La enseñanza de la medicina en Cuba á través del tiempo*;³ and in the *Historia médico-quirúrgica* of Federico Baeza.⁴

The first book relating to medicine to be printed in Cuba was González del Álamo's *Disertación médica sobre que las carnes de cerdo son saludables en las Islas de Barlovento*, published in Habana in 1707.⁵

Most early Cuban books bear the imprint "Habana." Other imprints are rare not only as to the number of titles but copies of such books are less likely to have survived.

CUBAN MEDICAL LITERATURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Among the medical works published in Cuba or written by Cubans and published elsewhere during the eighteenth century are the following:

Tarifa general de precios de medicinas. Habana, 1723.

A government publication.

FELIPE ACOSTA. *Debilitati stomachi.* Habana, 1729.

AMBROSIO MEDRANO. *Convulsiones in febris.* Habana, 1731.

Relaciones de méritos ... de Pedro Alonso Lodares, administrador de la Hospitalidad de San Francisco de Paula de la Habana. Habana, 1734.

JUAN F. GUEMES. *Bando ordenando limpiar las calles de la Habana.* Habana, 1735.

JOSÉ ALEMAN Y SALGADO. *Febris putridas.* Habana, 1742.

Reglamento del Hospital de Paula. Habana, 1758.

JOSÉ M. RODRÍGUEZ. *La caridad del sacerdote para con los niños encerrados en el vientre de sus madres difuntas.* Mexico, 1773.

JOSÉ EZPELETA. *La incomodidad ... por falta de limpieza de casas y calles.* Habana, 1786.

Reglamento de policía para la limpieza de las calles de la Habana. Habana, 1787.

¹ Habana, 1876.

² Habana, 1916.

³ Habana, 1875.

⁴ Valencia, 1899.

⁵ José Toribio Medina, *La imprenta en la Habana (1707-1810): Notas bibliográficas* (Santiago de Chile, 1904).

FERNANDO RIVA. *Disertación sobre el mal de San Lázaro*. Habana, 1793.

JUAN F. PACHON. *Memoria sobre el vomito negro*. Habana, 1796.

FRANCISCO X. DE CÓRDOVA. *Oración en elogio de cirugía*. Habana, 1797.

TOMÁS ROMAY. *Discurso histórico ... sobre el Hospital de Paula*. Habana, 1799.

CUBAN MEDICAL LITERATURE SINCE 1800

Although Jorge le Roy says "Gorgas creo la sanidad cubana," the need for sanitation was recognized and this need engaged the attention of many Cuban engineers and physicians.

The history of sanitation in Cuba is available in both English and Spanish editions of José López de Valle's *Desensolvimiento de la sanidad y beneficencia en Cuba, 1899-1914*,¹ and in Jorge le Roy's *Desensolvimiento de la sanidad en Cuba durante los últimos años, 1871-1920*.²

The work of the United States Army in establishing sanitary conditions in Habana has been authoritatively discussed in Dr. William C. Gorgas' *The work of the sanitary department of Havana*.³

Other works relating to public health are:

CUERPO DE SANIDAD MILITAR. *Reglamento*. Habana, 1853.

RAMON HERNANDEZ POGGIO. *La guerra separatista de Cuba bajo el punto de vista de la higiene militar*. Barcelona, 1884.

ÁNGEL LARRA CEREZO. *Datos para la historia de la campaña sanitaria de la guerra de Cuba (Año de 1896)*. Madrid, 1901.

JOSÉ A. MALBERTI. *Discurso para establecer la Secretaría de Sanidad*. Habana, 1909.

EUGENIO SÁNCHEZ AGRAMONTE. *Historia del Cuerpo de Sanidad Militar. Ejército libertador de Cuba. Campaña de 1895-1898*. Habana, 1922.

URBINO SUÁREZ. *Bando de Sanidad*. Habana, 1814.

EMILIO TEUMA. *La Secretaría de Sanidad y Beneficencia*. Habana, 1917.

EUGENIO VESA Y FILLART. *Manual de legislación sanitaria de Cuba*. Habana, 1888.

¹ Habana, 1914.

² Habana, 1922.

³ New York, 1901.

The first law of the Cuban Republic relating to sanitary affairs is in the form of a military order, *Orden militar*, No. 159, dated at Habana, May 17, 1902.

Various efforts toward the regulation and suppression of prostitution have been made in Cuba as well as in the other countries of Latin America. The principal works relating to this subject are:

BENJAMIN CESPEDES. *La prostitución en la Ciudad de la Habana*. Habana, 1888.

ALFONSO GIRALT. *La prostitución en Cuba*. Habana, 1902.

Methods of regulation are summarized in:

Reglamento de higiene pública. Habana, 1873.

CLAUDIO DELGADO. *Reglamento de higiene pública*. Habana, 1877.

Decreto sobre la supresión de la zona de tolerancia. Habana, 1918.

Pedro Giralt's *El amor y la prostitución*, published in Habana in 1889, is a psychological essay.

A. J. Parent Duchatelet's *De la prostitución en Paris* was published in Habana in 1845.

A history of medical gymnastics was published in Guanabacoa in 1893, *Gimnástica moderna: Historia del gimnasio en Cuba*, by Luis Aguerra.

Jorge le Roy's study of suicide, *¿Quo tendimus? Estudio médico-legal sobre el suicidio*, was published in Habana in 1907.

The first hospital in Cuba was established in Santiago de Cuba in 1523. A hospital was opened in Bayamo in 1544. This was the second Cuban hospital. In 1566 a military hospital was established in Habana. Other early hospitals include the Hospital de San Felipe (1573; the name of this hospital was changed in 1603 to Hospital de San Juan de Dios), Hospital de Belén (1704), Hospital de San Francisco de Paula (1655-88), Hospital Militar de San Ambrosio (1764).

Trelles y Govin says: "En 1681, Pedro Alegre regalo una estancia con objeto de establecer en la Habana un hospital de

lazarinos, que se empezó á construir en 1774." This was apparently the first hospital for lepers in Cuba.

Historical publications relating to Cuban hospitals include:

- ANTONIO BACHILLER. "Hospital de San Francisco de Paula, 1655."¹
 MANUEL COSTALES. "Convento hospitalario de Belén, 1704."²
 HOSPITAL REINA MERCEDES. *Reseña histórica*. Habana, 1886.
 JORGE LE ROY. *Historia del Hospital de Paula*.³
Noticia histórica del Hospital de Santa Isabel. Matanzas, 1838.
 EMILIANO NUÑEZ. *Hospital de Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes. Datos históricos*. Habana, 1899.

The history of legal medicine in Cuba has been written by Ildefonso Rodríguez y Fernández, whose *Compendio histórico de medicina legal y toxicología* was published in Habana in 1888. A later work upon the same subject is Antonio Barreras' *Historia de la medicina forense en la Habana*, published in Habana in 1924.

José Lletor's *Discurso inaugural ... primer curso de medicina legal* was published in Habana in 1839 and is the first Cuban publication relating to legal medicine.

Manuel Delfín has considered the development of toxicology in Cuba in his paper, "La toxicología en Cuba."⁴

The history of Cuban obstetrics has been treated by Gabriel Caruso in his paper, "Progreso de la ginecología en Cuba,"⁵ and by Jorge le Roy in his book, *Apuntes para la historia de la obstetricia en Cuba*, published in Habana in 1903.

Domingo Rosain y Castillo's *Examen y cartilla de parteras* was published in Habana in 1824.

José M. Hernández has written two works relating to the history of pelviotomy: *Historia de la pelviotomía*, published in Habana in 1917, and *Historia crítica de las pelviotomías*, published in Habana in 1922.

Many papers relating to teratology have appeared in Latin-

¹ *Cuba y América*, July 13, 1912.

² *Curioso americano*, March 23, 1912.

³ Unpublished.

⁴ Third Pan-American Medical Congress, 1902.

⁵ Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana, *Anales* (1887).

American medical journals. A journal devoted to this subject, *Monstruo*, was published in Habana as early as June 23, 1793. Only one number of this publication seems to have been issued.

The first Cuban work relating to teratology is José A. Bernal's *Descripción de un monstruo*, published in Habana in 1818.

Juan J. Hevia's *Tratado de enfermedades de los niños*, published in Habana in 1845, is the first Cuban publication relating to pediatrics.

The history of ophthalmology in Cuba has been considered by Juan Santos Fernández in his paper, "La oftalmología en la Isla de Cuba,"¹ and by Enrique López Veitia in a book, *Contribución a la historia de la oftalmología en Cuba*, published in Habana in 1895.

José Fernández Cruzado, a Cuban, was the author of *Observación ... de un caso de amaurosis del ojo izquierdo*, published in Trinidad in 1827.

The first dental college was established in Cuba at Habana in 1880 (El Colegio Dental). This led to the recognition of dental surgery as a profession in 1900, when the Escuela de Cirugía Dental was opened.

Andres J. Weber has written a *Brief history of dentistry in Cuba*. This was published in 1915.

Teodoro Eswein's *Observaciones sobre la dentadura*, published in Habana in 1830, seems to be the first Cuban dental publication.

An early publication relating to leprosy, Joaquín J. Navarro's *Ensayo sobre ... las bubas*, has the rare imprint "Puerto Principe, 1814."

The history of surgery in Cuba has been considered in the following:

JOAQUÍN ALBARRAN. *Lección inaugural de profesor. ...* Habana, 1906.

LUIS MONTANES. *La cirugía en Cuba en 1887*. Habana, 1887.

ENRÍQUEZ NUÑEZ. "La evolución de la cirugía en Cuba."²

———. "Historia del desenvolvimiento de la cirugía."³

¹ *Crónico médico-quirúrgica* (1889).

² *Revista de medicina y cirugía* (1905).

³ *Prensa médica* (1914).

EDUARDO PLA. "Historia de la cirugía en Cuba."¹

JUSTINO VALDÉS CASTRO. "Apuntes para la historia de la cirugía."²

Cuban publications of the early part of the nineteenth century relating to surgery include:

Exámenes de cirugía. Habana, 1823.

AMBROSIO GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE. *Manual de flebo-tomianos.* Habana, 1846.

FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE. *Apuntes de cirugía.* Habana, 1826.

NICOLÁS J. GUTIÉRREZ. *Breve manual de cirugía operatoria.* Habana, 1839.

Cuba has presented during the past many opportunities for observing such important pathological entities as yellow fever, malaria, smallpox, cholera, syphilis, dysentery, beriberi, typhus, and rabies.

The following Cuban publications relate to the history of particular diseases:

RAMÓN COLOMA. *Cólera morbo ... en la Habana y Matanzas.* Cadiz, 1834.

JUAN S. FERNÁNDEZ. *El muermo en la Habana.* Habana, 1889.

———. *El muermo en Habana.* Habana, 1894.

———. *La vacunación antirrábica en la Habana.* Habana, 1894.

DIEGO M. GOVANTES. *Exposición histórica ... sobre el cólera morbo.* Habana, 1833.

URBINO GUIMERA. *Erisipela traumática: Su historia.* Barcelona, 1873.

GUSTAVO LOPEZ. *Los locos en Cuba: Apuntes históricas.* Habana, 1899.

JOSÉ R. MONTALVO. *El beri-beri en la Habana.* Habana, 1894.

VICENTE PARDO CASTELLO. *Historia de la sífilis.* Habana, 1920.

TOMÁS PINTADO. *Breve exposición sobre la locura.* Habana, 1827.

MARCOS SÁNCHEZ RUBIO. *Tratado sobre la fiebre biliosa.* Habana, 1814.

———. *Discurso sobre el pasmo.* Habana, 1815.

BALDOMERO SIMO. *Beri-beri: Datos para la historia.* Barcelona, 1878.

MANUEL SUEIRAS. *Ha sido vil calumnia imputer la sífilis á la América.* Habana, 1893.

¹ *Amfiteatro anatomica español* (1874).

² *Crónica médico-quirúrgica* (1876).

Jorge le Roy has discussed the first reported case of cancer in Habana in his paper, "El primer caso de cancer en la Habana, 1637."¹

Smallpox has frequently been epidemic in Cuba and was endemic there for a long time. Early publications relating to smallpox, of historical interest, include:

TOMÁS ROMAY. *Memoria sobre la introducción de la vacuna en la Isla de Cuba*. Habana, 1805.

———. *Vacuna*. Habana, 1804.

JOSEF GOVIN. *Informe sobre la vacuna*. Habana, 1805.

CARLOS VILLARD. *Traité et art de la vaccination*. Habana, 1805.

Andres José de la Parra, a Cuban physician, was the author of *Memoria sobre el progreso de la vacuna*, published in Trinidad in 1829.

Leonel Placencia's *Historia de un germen estudiado en Cuba durante la ultima pandemia de influenza* was published in Habana in 1919.

LITERATURE RELATING TO YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA

The history of yellow fever in Cuba extends over three centuries. The literature falls naturally into two large groups: books, pamphlets, and journal articles published in Cuba and elsewhere prior to 1881, when Dr. Carlos Finlay's paper, *El mosquito hipoteticamente considerado como transmisor de la fiebre amarilla*,² appeared, and the later material which relates largely to the work of Dr. Walter Reed and his colleagues, Carroll, Lazear, and Agramonte.

Although Dr. Finlay advanced the theory that the mosquito conveyed the unknown cause of the disease, he did not succeed in demonstrating the truth of that theory. The credit for such demonstration must be given to Reed and his associates upon the Yellow Fever Commission.

Trelles y Govin mentions great epidemics of fever as occurring in Cuba in 1519-20, 1528-32, 1537, and 1610. An epidemic

¹ *Revista de medicina y cirugía* (1925).

² Habana, 1881.

in Havana in 1620 is specifically referred to as probably yellow fever (*Epidemia de fiebres perniciosas ó malignas en la Habana: ¿Fiebre amarilla?*). Other yellow-fever epidemics occurred in 1648-49, and in 1653-56 (*Epidemia de fiebres putridas: ¿Fiebre amarilla?*), 1653 (*Fiebres putridas en Santiago de Cuba*), 1678, and 1695 (*Se presenta en el Isla y con más fuerza en Santiago de Cuba, el vomito negro* [J. M. de la Torre]).

The following publications are the most important ones relating to yellow fever in Cuba prior to 1881:¹

J. A. BENJUMEDA. *Memoria sobre la fiebre amarilla en la Habana*. Habana, 1870.

LAURENT JEAN BAPTISTE BÉRENGER-FÉRAUD. "Historia y geografía de la fiebre amarilla."²

LEON BOSREDON. *Histoire de la fièvre jaune à la Havana et dans l'Île de Cuba*. Havre, 1908.

S. CHAILLE and G. STERNBERG. *Fiebre amarilla. Informe preliminar*. Habana, 1880.

LUIS CLAIRAC. *Estadística general de enfermos asistidos en los hospitales y enfermerías militares de la Isla de Cuba, del 1 de Noviembre de 1868 á 30 de Junio de 1878*. Habana, 1895.

J. J. CORNILLIAC. *Recherches ... historiques ... fièvre jaune*. Fort de France, 1867.

CUBA. SUBINSPECCIÓN DE SANIDAD MILITAR. SECCIÓN 2. *Estadística*. Habana, 1880.

JOSÉ A. ESCOTO. *La fiebre amarilla en Matanzas en 1700*.

———. "Primera epidemia de fiebre amarilla en Matanzas, 1694 á 1711."³

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ CRUZADO. *Memoria-teorético-práctica sobre la fiebre amarilla endémica en la Isla de Cuba*. Habana, 1845.

A third edition with corrections was published in Habana in 1885.

DOMINGO MADAN. *Contribución a la historia de la fiebre amarilla en Cuba*. Habana, 1894.

NICOLAS MANZINI. *Histoire de l'inoculation préservative de la fièvre jaune*. Paris, 1858.

¹ See also the section, "Cuban medical literature of the eighteenth century."

² *Gazette des hôpitaux* (1884).

³ *Crónica médico-quirúrgica* (1902).

- A. MOREAU DE JONNES. *Monographie historique ... de la fièvre jaune des Antilles*. Paris, 1821.
- JOSÉ A. OYARVIDE. *Discurso apologético que convence ... la qualidad contagiosa ... del vomito negro*. Habana, 1801.
- MANUEL PÉREZ BEATO. "La peste del año 1649."¹
- M. DE REINA. *El tifus icterodes ó fiebre amarilla*. Habana, 1868.
- DIEGO TAMAYO. "Relación de las invasiones y defunciones por fiebre amarilla en Cuba de 1856 á 1879."²
- ARTURO G. TEJADA. "Consideraciones históricas sobre el origen de la fiebre amarilla en Cuba."³
- JOSÉ TERRATA. *Memoria sobre la fiebre amarilla en Matanzas de 1835 á 1845*. Barcelona, 1849.
- CARLOS VALDES MARTÍNEZ. *Considérations historiques ... sur la fièvre jaune*. Montpelier, 1857.
- ALEXANDRE VANHEDDEGHEM. *Dissertation sur la fièvre jaune: observée dans le sud des Etats Unis d'Amérique et dans l'Île de Cuba de 1817 à 1828*. Paris, 1831.

"La fiebre amarilla termino en Cuba el 28 de Septiembre de 1901" (Trelles y Govin). It was the work of Dr. Walter Reed and his associates on the Yellow Fever Commission that made possible the writing of the sentence above.

The more important publications relating to the work of these men have been gathered together in one volume: *United States Senate* (Sixty-first Congress, third sess.), *Document 822: Yellow fever, a compilation of various publications: Results of the work of Major Walter Reed . . . and the Yellow Fever Commission* (Washington, 1911).

Part II is devoted to the publications of Reed and his associates. The papers reprinted are: "Bacillus icteroides and bacillus cholerae suis—a preliminary note";⁴ "The etiology of yellow fever—a preliminary note";⁵ "The etiology of yellow fever—an additional note";⁶ "The propagation of yellow fever—ob-

¹ *Curioso americano* (1908).

³ Primer Congreso Médico, 1890.

² *Crónica médico-quirúrgica* (1880).

⁴ *Medical news*, April 29, 1899.

⁵ American Public Health Association, *Proceedings, 28th annual meeting* (1900).

⁶ Read at the Pan-American Medical Congress, Habana, February 4-7, 1901.

servations based on recent researches";¹ "Experimental yellow fever";² "The prevention of yellow fever";³ "The etiology of yellow fever—a supplemental note";⁴ "Recent researches concerning the etiology, propagation, and prevention of yellow fever, by the United States Army Commission."⁵

The second and third papers were also printed separately in Habana in 1901.

Part III is devoted to the publications of James Carroll, published after the death of Reed. The papers reprinted are: "The transmission of yellow fever";⁶ "Remarks on the epidemic of yellow fever in Baltimore";⁷ "Yellow fever: a popular lecture";⁸ "Lessons to be learned from the present outbreak of yellow fever in Louisiana."⁹

Although all of these papers do not relate to the work in Cuba, they possess a unity which made it desirable to publish them together.

The bulletins of the Yellow Fever Institute are valuable supplements to the material published in the volume just referred to. The first of these bulletins was issued in 1902.

The work of Reed, Lazear, Carroll, and Agramonte constitutes one of the most notable victories of scientific medicine over a major plague afflicting humanity.

The copy of Agramonte's *Inside history of a great discovery*

¹ Address at the one hundred and third annual meeting, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, April 24-27, 1901.

² Read at the sixteenth annual meeting, Association of American Physicians, Washington, April 30, May 1-2, 1901.

³ Read at the twenty-ninth annual meeting, American Public Health Association, Buffalo, September 16-21, 1901.

⁴ Read at the third annual meeting, Society of American Bacteriologists, Chicago, December 31, 1901, and January 1, 1902.

⁵ *Journal of hygiene*, April, 1902.

⁶ American Medical Association, *Journal*, May 23, 1903.

⁷ University of Maryland, *Hospital bulletin*, February 15, 1905.

⁸ *American medicine*, IX (1905), 907-15.

⁹ Read at the thirty-first annual meeting, American Public Health Association, Boston, September 25-29, 1905.

which I have examined is a small pamphlet of thirty-two pages bound in brown-paper wrappers. It was printed in Habana at the Times of Cuba Press. This particular copy has a presentation inscription upon the title-page signed by Agramonte. The title-page reads:

(YELLOW FEVER)/THE INSIDE HISTORY OF A/GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY/By/ ARISTIDES AGRAMONTE M.D., Sc.D. (Hon.). Havana, Cuba.

The paper is dated 1915 and was probably printed separately during the same year.¹

In a résumé of the "origin and development of the mosquito theory" Agramonte mentions the work of Nott of Mobile, Alabama, who in 1848 suggested that the dissemination of yellow fever was evidently by means of some insect "that remained very close to the ground"; the work of Louis D. Beauperthuy, a French physician, then resident in Venezuela, who in 1853 believed that the mosquitoes infected themselves by contact or feeding upon organic matter in the stagnant waters where they are hatched, afterward infecting the victims by their sting; the suggestion of Dr. Greenville Dowell, in 1876, "that if we compare the effect of heat and cold on gnats and mosquitoes with yellow fever, it will be difficult to believe it is of the same nature as it is controlled by the same natural laws"; the conclusive proof by Sir Patrick Manson, with regard to filaria, a blood infection often causing the repulsive condition known as elephantiasis, and which the mosquito takes from man and gives to another subject; and, finally, the paper by Dr. Carlos Finlay, read before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which he gives his opinion that yellow fever was spread by the bites of mosquitoes "directly contaminated by stinging a yellow fever patient (or perhaps by contact with or feeding from his discharge)."

Agramonte is the only living member of the Yellow Fever Commission. He refers at the end of his paper to the fact that

¹ The copy described is in the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco.

he has never received, either directly or indirectly, any material reward for his share in the work, remarking: "Perhaps it is thought that enough reward is to be found in the contemplation of so much good derived from one's own efforts and the feeling it may produce of innermost satisfaction and in forming the belief that one had not lived in vain. In a very great measure, I know, the thought is true."

This rare little pamphlet, one of a number relating to the work of Reed and his colleagues, will always be treasured by collectors of material relating to medical history.

CUBAN MEDICAL JOURNALS

The Liga contra la Tuberculosis en Cuba was established in 1902. Its *Boletín mensual* appeared in seven volumes between 1902 and 1907.

The Sociedad Cubana de Gastro-enterologia has published its proceedings in *Asclépios*. Original papers read before this society have been printed in a number of Cuban medical journals.

The journal *Asclépios*, published since 1915, is one of the few Latin-American medical journals to give space to the lighter side of medicine. Its section "Anecdotas médicas" is comparable with the well-known "Tonics and sedatives" of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Vida nueva is an outstanding medical journal. This publication was founded in 1909 by Dr. Diego Tamayo, and is still current. Recent volumes have contained in excess of six hundred pages of text, largely original papers of a high degree of excellence, and well illustrated.

The journal literature of Cuban medicine includes the following titles: Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana, *Anales* (1864—), *Trabajos* (1910—), *Memo-ria* (1907-8); *Asclépios* (1915—); Colegio Farmacéutico de la Habana, *Revista* (1922—); Congreso Médico Nacional, *Actas y trabajos* (1901—); *Crónica médico-quirúrgica* (1875—); *Cuba odontológica* (1917—); Escuela de Medicina, *Revista*

(1902—); Escuela Médico-Dental, *Revista quincenal de medicina y cirugía dentaria* (1895—); Facultad de Medicina y Farmacia de la Habana, *Anales; Farmacia cubana; Gaceta médica de la Habana* (1879-81); *Gaceta médica municipal* (1892-93); *Médica, revista mensual de medicina y cirugía* (Matanzas, 1921—); *Medicina popular* (1904-5); *Monstruo* (1793); *Prensa médica* (1910—); *Repertorio de farmacia* (1880-85); *Repertorio médico-farmacéutica y de ciencias auxiliares* (1890-1906); *Repertorio médico habanero* (1840-43); *Repertorio médico habanero y boletín científico* (1844); *Revista cubana de medicina veterinaria* (1908-9); *Revista cubana de obstetricia y ginecología* (1919-22); *Revista cubana de oftalmología* (1919-22); *Revista de ciencias médicas* (1886-96); *Revista de medicina legal de Cuba* (1922—); *Revista de medicina tropical* (1900—); *Revista de medicina y cirugía de la Habana* (1896—); *Revista dental* (1908—); *Revista médica cubana* (1901—); Sociedad de estudios clínicos de la Habana, *Archivos* (1881-1916), *Memorias de las tareas* (1900-1902); Sociedad Dental de la Habana, *Anales* (1909-19); *Vida nueva* (1909—).

MEDICAL JOURNALS OF PORTO RICO

The following medical journals have been published in Porto Rico: Asociación médica de Puerto Rico, *Boletín* (1903—); Instituto de medicina tropical é higiene, *Reports and collected studies* (1913-17); *Revista médica de Puerto Rico* (1897-98); *Revista médico-farmacéutica de Puerto Rico* (1877).

THE MEDICAL LITERATURE OF HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO

Santo Domingo is the Spanish-speaking portion of the island of Haiti. Haiti was colonized in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus who named it Hispaniola. Santo Domingo formed a part of the republic of Haiti between 1821 and 1844, and since then has been an independent republic. Its population is approximately 900,000. The principal cities are Santo Domingo, Santiago, and San Pedro.

Haiti is the French-speaking portion of the island of the same name. It is now a Negro republic. Although independent since 1821, it has seen many political changes, and has been at various times a monarchy and a republic. Its population is about 2,300,000. The principal city is Port-au-Prince.

The journal *Revista médica* began publication in Santo Domingo in 1905 and seems to have ceased with Volume III (1907).

A guide to Hayti, edited by James Redpath, was published in New York in 1861. This work contains a chapter by W. G. Smith, M.D. (pp. 159-63), on "The diseases of Hayti and their remedies." This was communicated to Redpath in the form of a letter, dated at Port-au-Prince, September 22, 1860.

Speaking of yellow fever, Smith says:

During twenty odd years' practice in Hayti, I cannot recollect having treated a black person, or one of color of near affinity to the African, who has died in Hayti from black vomit. I have treated many such persons attached to vessels in various capacities, and whose places of birth were reported to be the United States, and different parts in British North America. The blacks were attacked by yellow fever in the same manner as their white shipmates, but in no case has the malady been so deadly with them as with the others; their recovery was quicker,—no black vomit, to my recollection, occurred.

Redpath gives a list of "medicinal plants" and "poisonous plants" (pp. 46-48) and mentions Descourtilz' *Flore des Antilles*.

H. Ling Roth,¹ in his paper "Bibliography and cartography of Hispaniola," mentions the following works relating to medical subjects in Haiti and Santo Domingo:

J. BERGEAUD. *Mémoire sur la fièvre pernicieuse en Haïti d'après des documents recueillis dans le sud de l'île*. Paris, 1880.

S. J. DUCÉURJOLY. *Manuel des habitants de Santo Domingo*. Paris, 1802.

EDGAR LA SELVE. *Histoire de la littérature haïtienne depuis l'origine jusqu'à nos jours*. Port-au-Prince, 1874.

PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE NOUGARET. *Voyages intéressants dans différentes colonies françaises, espagnoles, anglaises, &c., contenant des*

¹ Royal Geographical Society, *Supplementary Papers*, Vol. II (London, 1889).

observations importantes relatives à ces contrées, et un mémoire sur les maladies les plus communes à Saint Domingue, leurs remèdes et le moyen s'en préserver moralement et physiquement. London, 1788.

CHARLES PLUMIER. *Description des plantes de l'Amérique avec leurs figures.* Paris, 1693.

DESPORTES POUPPÉE. *Histoire des maladies de S. Domingue.* Paris, 1770.

In three volumes. Volume III has the title, *Traité des plantes usuelles de S. Domingue.*

ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ VALVERDE. *La América vindicada de la calumnia de haber sido del mal venereo.* Madrid, 1785.

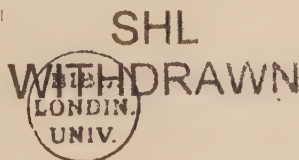
OLAF SCHWARTZ. *Nova genera et species plantarum seu prodromus descriptionum vegetabilium, maximum partem incognitorum, quae sub itinere in Indiam Occidentalem, 1783-1787 digessit.* Stockholm, 1788.

The plants described were collected in Cuba, Jamaica, and Haiti.

Journal medical haitien, published in Port-au-Prince, began in 1920 and apparently ceased with its ninth volume in 1928.¹

Since the writing of this paper a brief history of Haitian medicine has been published—Robert P. Parsons' *History of Haitian medicine* (New York, 1930). Dr. Parsons, a United States naval surgeon, was stationed for some time in Haiti. He mentions that the first medical journal to be published in Haiti appeared in 1802 but does not give its title. Another journal, *La lanterne médicale*, was published every two months between 1899 and 1911. This was sponsored by Drs. Leon Audain, Charles Mathon, B. Ricot, G. Dalencour, V. Lissade, and Paul Salomon. It is said to have contained much of real scientific value, originating largely in Audain's laboratory of parasitology and clinical bacteriology, established in Port-au-Prince in 1905. Not only clinical matters but much concerning sanitation appeared in *La lanterne médicale*. Audain collected mosquitoes and with Mathon identified them and recorded the facts.

¹ The New York Academy of Medicine has a file of this *Journal* according to the *Union list of serials, Suppl.* (August, 1930), Sec. II.



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